VOL. 76 NO. 6

textile bulletin

JUNE • 1950

JUN 30 1950

This issue contains complete coverage, in words and pictures, of the American Textile Machinery Exhibition & the Southern Textile Assn. convention.

L.U.N.C.
Commerce R. R.

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ABC

NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ELIMINATES

CARD LUBRICATION TROUBLES

Excessive heating, wear on cams and gumming are common occurrences when so-called *semi-fluid oils* or other thin grease substitutes are used in comb-boxes of cards. NON-FLUID OIL eliminates these troubles and its greater lubricating properties become clearly evident in comb-boxes. NON-FLUID OIL goes at least 3 to 5 times farther than soap-loaded oils and there is no dripping or spattering onto card clothing and drawing cams.

We are prepared to furnish mills with skilled engineering service. Send for Bulletin T5 and free testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

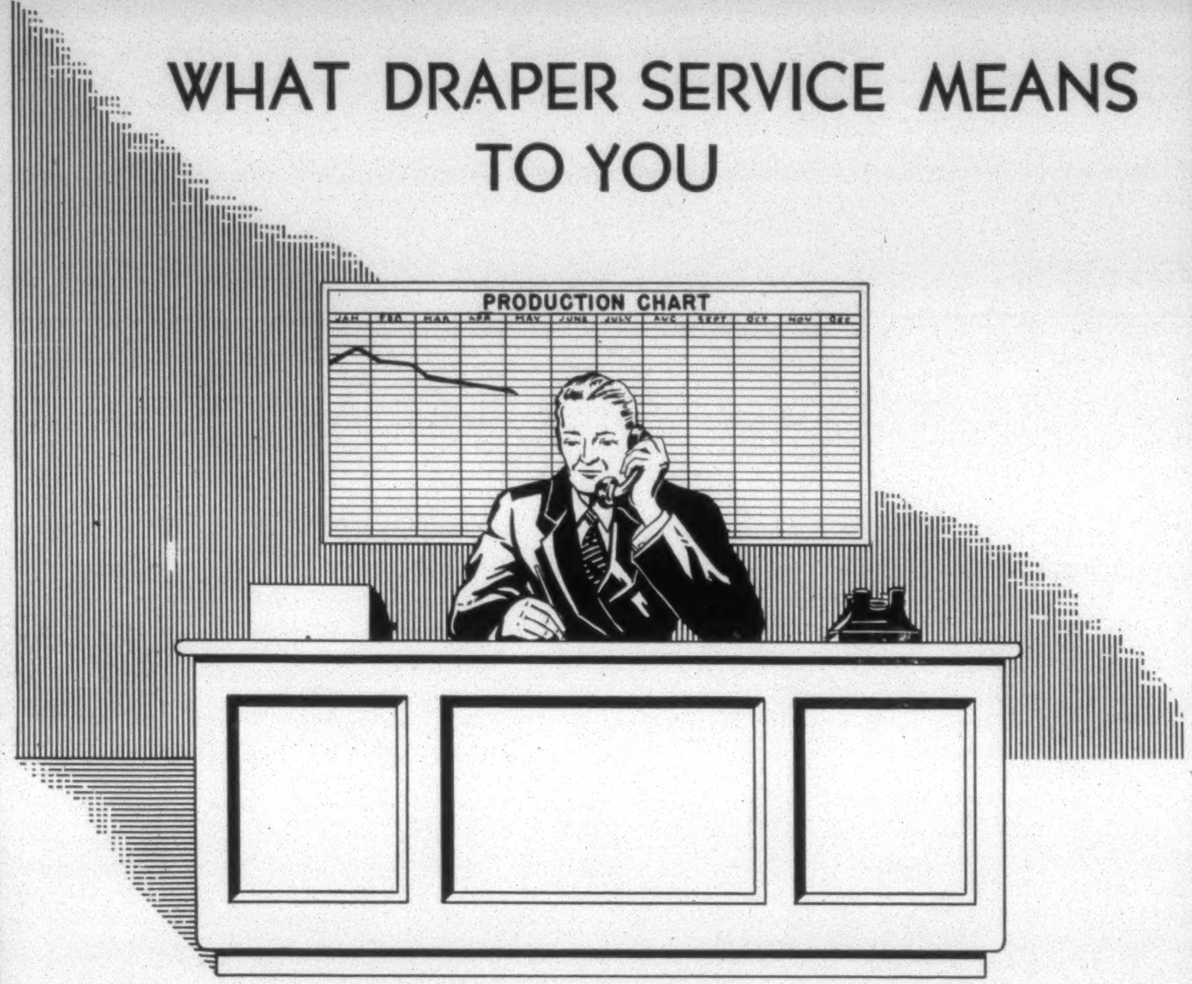
292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Works: Newark, N. J.

Southern District Manager: FALLS L. THOMASON, Charlotte, N. C.

WAREHOUSES: Atlanta, Ga.—Birmingham, Ala.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbus, Ga.—Greensboro, N. C.—Greenville, S. C. Chicago, Ill.—Detroit, Mich.—Providence, R. I.—St. Louis, Mo.

NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricant, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

WHAT DRAPER SERVICE MEANS TO YOU



If you are plagued by bad cloth or a new style is giving you trouble and your profits are disappearing in today's highly competitive market, a Draper Serviceman may be able to help you. These skilled technicians are able to draw upon a fund of over 50 years accumulated knowledge of the art of weaving on automatic looms. You can bank on their advice.

Backing up the Draper Servicemen, our Engineering and Research Departments stand ready to assist you in solving your problems.

If you need help don't fail to call us.

DRAPER CORPORATION D

Atlanta, Ga. Hopedale, Massachusetts Spartanburg, S.C.

One Word Can Make A Lot of Difference in Factoring!

Commercial

FACTORING

More and more, the word "COMMERCIAL" is recognized as the "distinguishing mark" in factoring. It is the symbol of long experience, complete facilities and resources, and a knowledge of every branch of the textile industry.

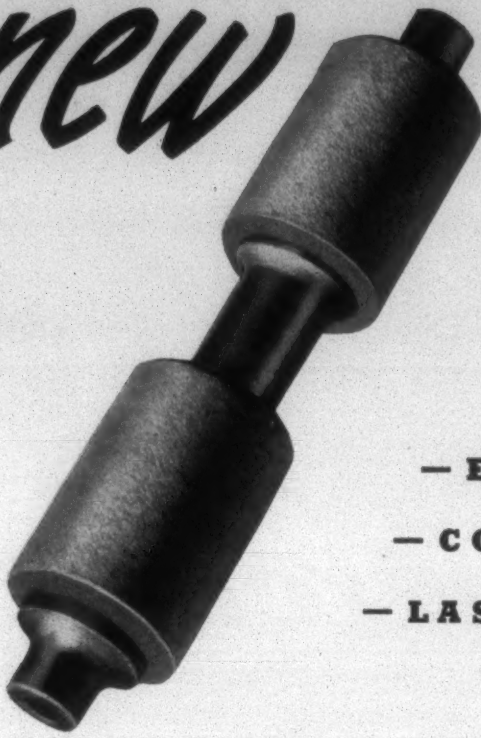
We will gladly explain in detail what *COMMERCIAL FACTORING* can mean to your business in new opportunities and increased profits.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION

Fred'k Vietor & Achelis, Inc.	**Schefer, Schramm & Vogel**	**Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc.**
Established 1828	Established 1838	Established 1893

TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16
EUGENE G. LYNCH, 80 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.
T. HOLT HAYWOOD, WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

a new CORK COT



—EASIER TO APPLY

—COSTS LESS

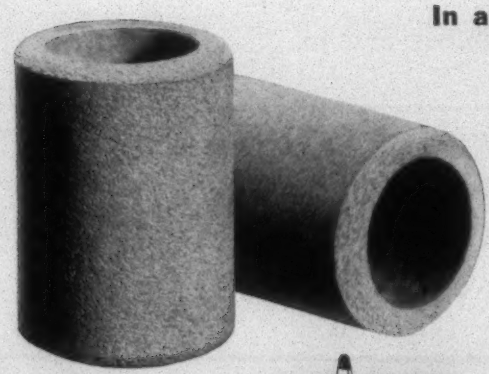
—LASTS LONGER

SONOCO'S ***UNIFLEX***

A special elastic lining allows the new SONOCO Uniflex Cot to stretch easily onto any size roll. This saves time and labor and materially reduces total assembly costs.

It fits oversize and undersize rolls equally well . . . stretching over the big ones and squeezing tightly to the smaller ones. This prevents elongation . . . means better performance and longer wear. It can be easily removed for recovering.

In addition . . . the UNIFLEX Cork Cot actually costs less than other cork cots.



A test run in your own mill may be secured by writing Sonoco at Hartsville, South Carolina.

sonoco
SERVES THE WORLD
PAPER CARRIERS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

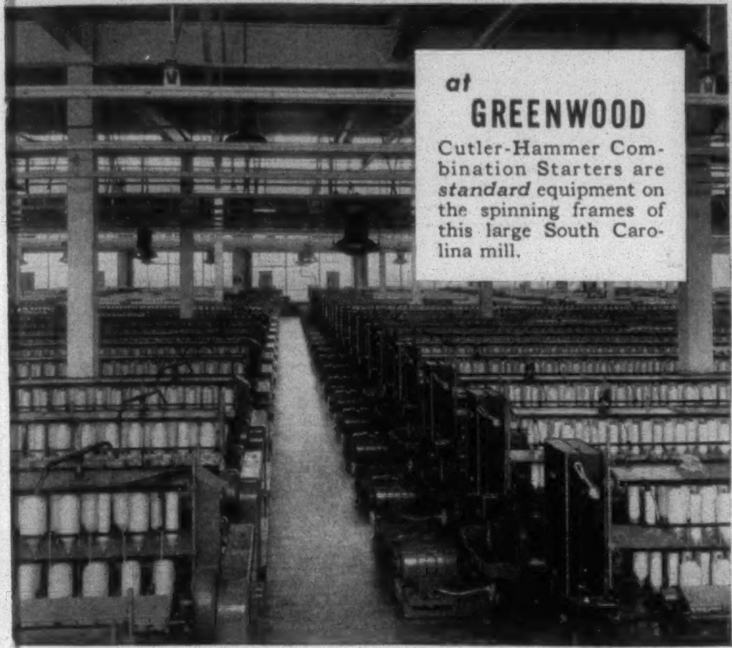
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

BRANTFORD ONT. | HARTSVILLE S. C. | MYSTIC CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

CUTLER-HAMMER

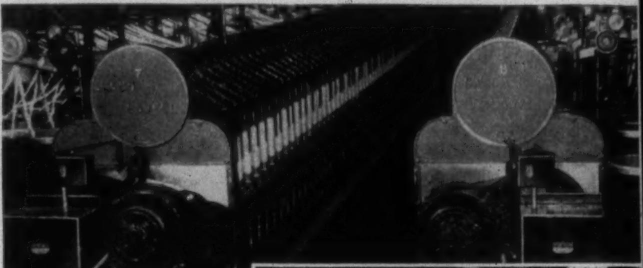
MOTOR CONTROL FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



at

GREENWOOD

Cutler-Hammer Combination Starters are *standard* equipment on the spinning frames of this large South Carolina mill.



for

WAUMBEC

at Manchester, N. H. Cutler-Hammer Pushbutton Manual Starters on uptwisters and Primary Resistor Type Magnetic Starters on roving frames. Cutler-Hammer control also used on looms and spinning frames in this great mill.

also in

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cutler-Hammer Electronic Dancer Roll Control handles rayons in a "relaxed" condition in this modern finishing plant.

Look Behind the Label If You Want the Most From Your Plant

Every experienced textile man knows that his real investment lies *not* in the row upon row of machines in his plant . . . but in the uninterrupted operation of this equipment at peak efficiency. And if he knows *that*, he is also keenly aware of the part motor control plays in "keeping things humming." For motor control is the connecting link that permits men, motors and machines to function together as one highly efficient unit.

The selection of this important link *cannot* be left to chance, nor to mere enumeration of dimensions and ratings. And so, textile men with keen vision look beyond the control itself, to truly significant factors such as Cutler-Hammer's *record specialization* in the field of motor control. Not only has this 58 year specialization contributed much to the dependability of the electric motor drives of today, but the "know-how" gained in the solution of *tough* problems for *all* industry contributes a great deal to the efficiency and dependability of Cutler-Hammer control for the Textile Industry. That is why a larger and larger proportion of textile mill men are looking *behind* the label, focusing upon the all-important question of who built the control, insisting upon Cutler-Hammer, and refusing all substitutes. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1455 St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

CUTLER-HAMMER LOOM SWITCH

for fewer shutdowns, greater production, easier maintenance

Pushbutton operation—an achievement for this type of starter. Stop button can be padlocked.

Stronger, smaller, drawn steel case. Unique welded-steel mounting pedestal available to create a *complete* assembly with unparalleled resistance to mechanical shock.

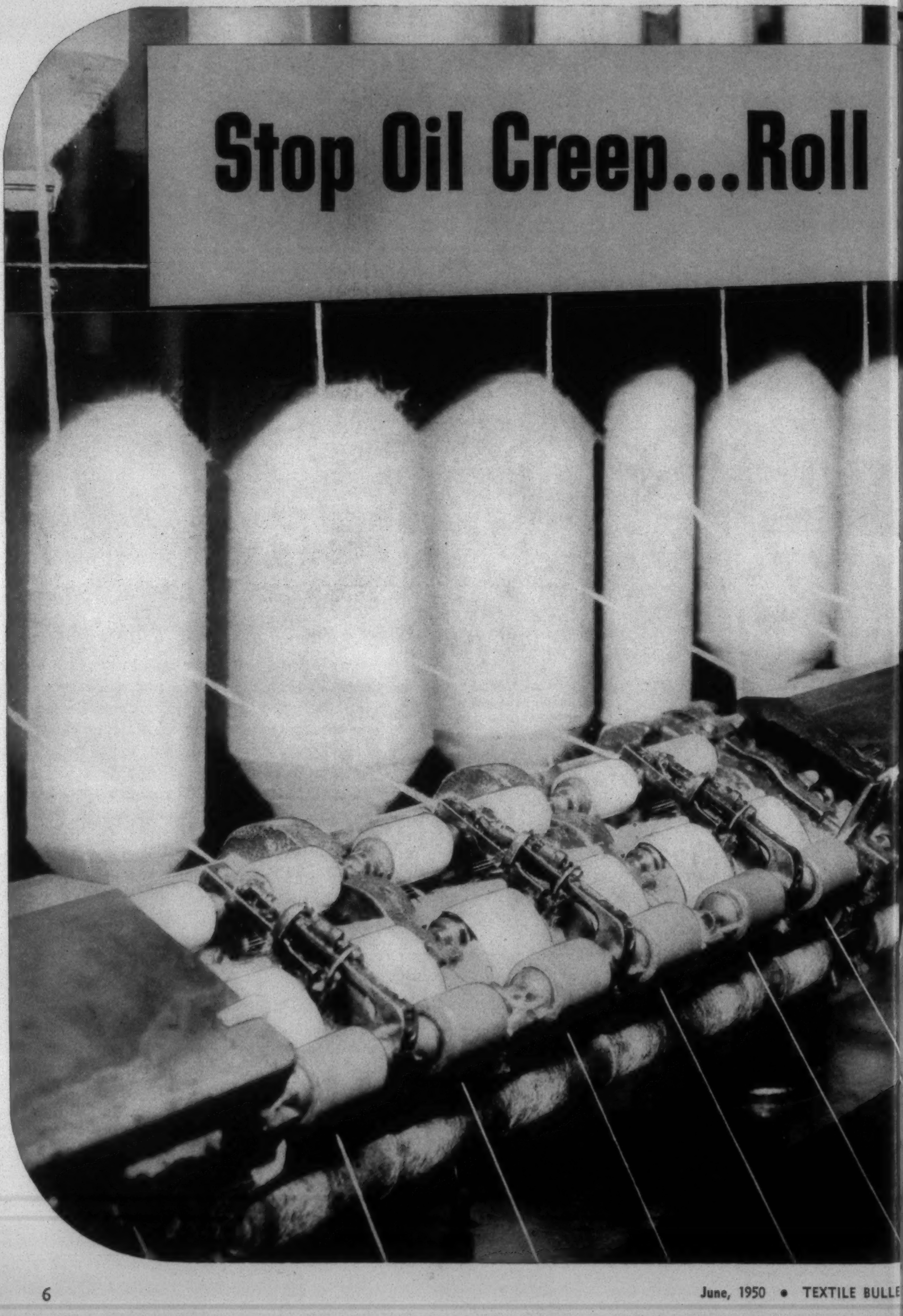
Lint-proof enclosure—close fitting cover (even around pushbutton well) prevents entrance of lint and dust.

Service proven, positive make, quick break operating mechanism built on *steel* framework.

"Out in the open" contacts for quicker inspection and easy renewal *on the job*. Most dependable overload protection—famous Cutler-Hammer eutectic element type—prevents unnecessary shutdowns without sacrifice of *positive* motor protection.

Vibration resistant. Mechanism "floats" in truly effective *live rubber* mounting bushings.

CUTLER-HAMMER
MOTOR CONTROL
C-H


Stop Oil Creep...Roll

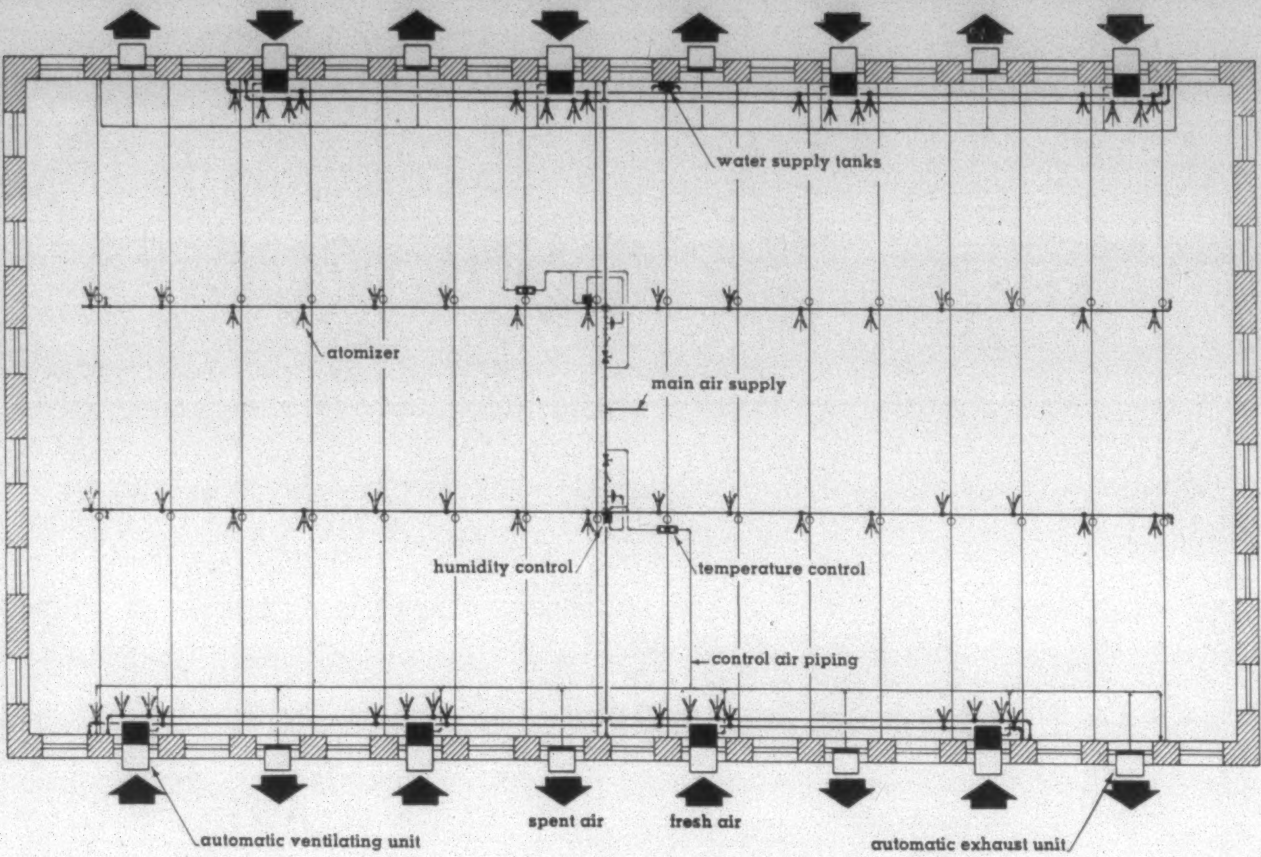
Damage...Yarn Spoilage

...use SINCLAIR NO-DRIP

Here's a fine lubricant especially made to stay in place! When you apply Sinclair NO-DRIP to necks and yokes, it stays right there, allows rolls to turn smoothly, without drag. This provides even draft and saves wear. And, because NO-DRIP will not creep or drip, yarn and roll coverings are protected from spoilage. So, for uniformly finer yarn production, fewer roll replacements, and for lower maintenance cost, use NO-DRIP.

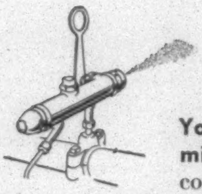
SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

For full information or lubrication counsel write Sinclair Refining Company, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City



DUCTLESS HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

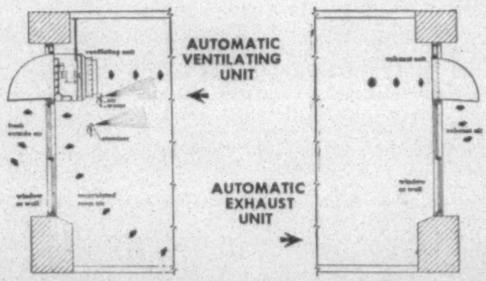
. . how it works, what it does



You know the advantages of Amco humidification . . . correct regain, even yarn counts, increased output, improved quality, reduced waste and fire hazard. Atomizers are self-cleaning. Controls are extremely responsive.

But do you know how easily you can add COOLING to humidification, with a ductless system? You discard nothing and make only a modest addition to your present humidification system. Add evaporative cooling room by room as you need it. Modify it any time you want.

The cooling effect of evaporating twelve pounds of water equals one ton of refrigeration. That's the measured result of evaporative cooling in one hour in a given area. For example, in cotton weaving at 80% relative humidity an Amco *ductless* evaporative cooling system can economically produce an indoor temperature approximately 7 degrees above the outside wet bulb temperature.



Ventilating units draw in a controlled amount of fresh air, additional atomizers provide extra evaporation for absorbing excess heat. Controlled vents exhaust spent air and heat. Automatic temperature controls have sufficient range to cover winter and summer conditions. Write for new Amco Catalog 2.

Amco offers both ductless and duct systems of humidification and cooling. An Amco engineer will give you unbiased advice on the system best suited to your requirements.

AMCO

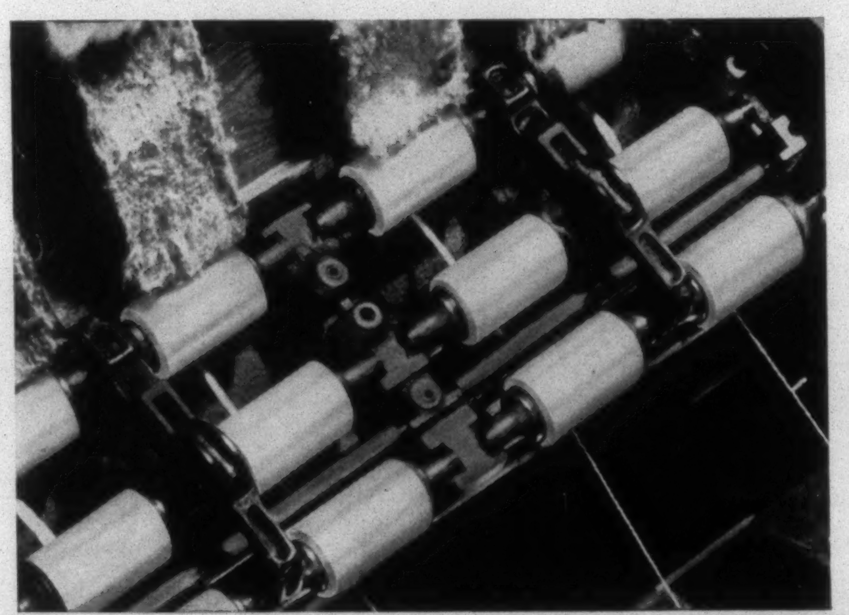
HUMIDIFICATION AND COOLING

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., AFFILIATED WITH GRINNELL COMPANY, INC., PROVIDENCE, R. I. • BOSTON • ATLANTA • CHARLOTTE

Columbus discovers Dayco Roll Coverings are 12 times better!

Here's a testimonial from a Columbus, Georgia mill, of the extraordinary performance to expect when you switch to Dayco Roll Coverings.

This mill ran 30,000 spindles using 210,000 fabricated cots during a 26 month period. During the same time, under the same conditions, only *21,000 Dayco Cots* were used on 36,000 spindles! Only 1 Dayco Cot for every 12 competitive cots!



Why did Daycos prove 12 times better! Rigid control of the synthetic rubber compounds insures uniformly correct surface texture, cushion, friction. It makes Dayco oilproof, static-free, weather-proof, unaffected by hard ends. One-piece construction. Won't groove, hollow out, flatten or distort. Resist eyebrowing. Handle synthetics and blends easily as cotton. Give up to 35.8% fewer ends down, virtual elimination of lap-ups.

Why not discover Dayco Coverings for yourself, and save thousands in cot costs? Built to your exact specifications in any design and size. For more information write:

THE DAYTON RUBBER COMPANY
Textile Division
Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

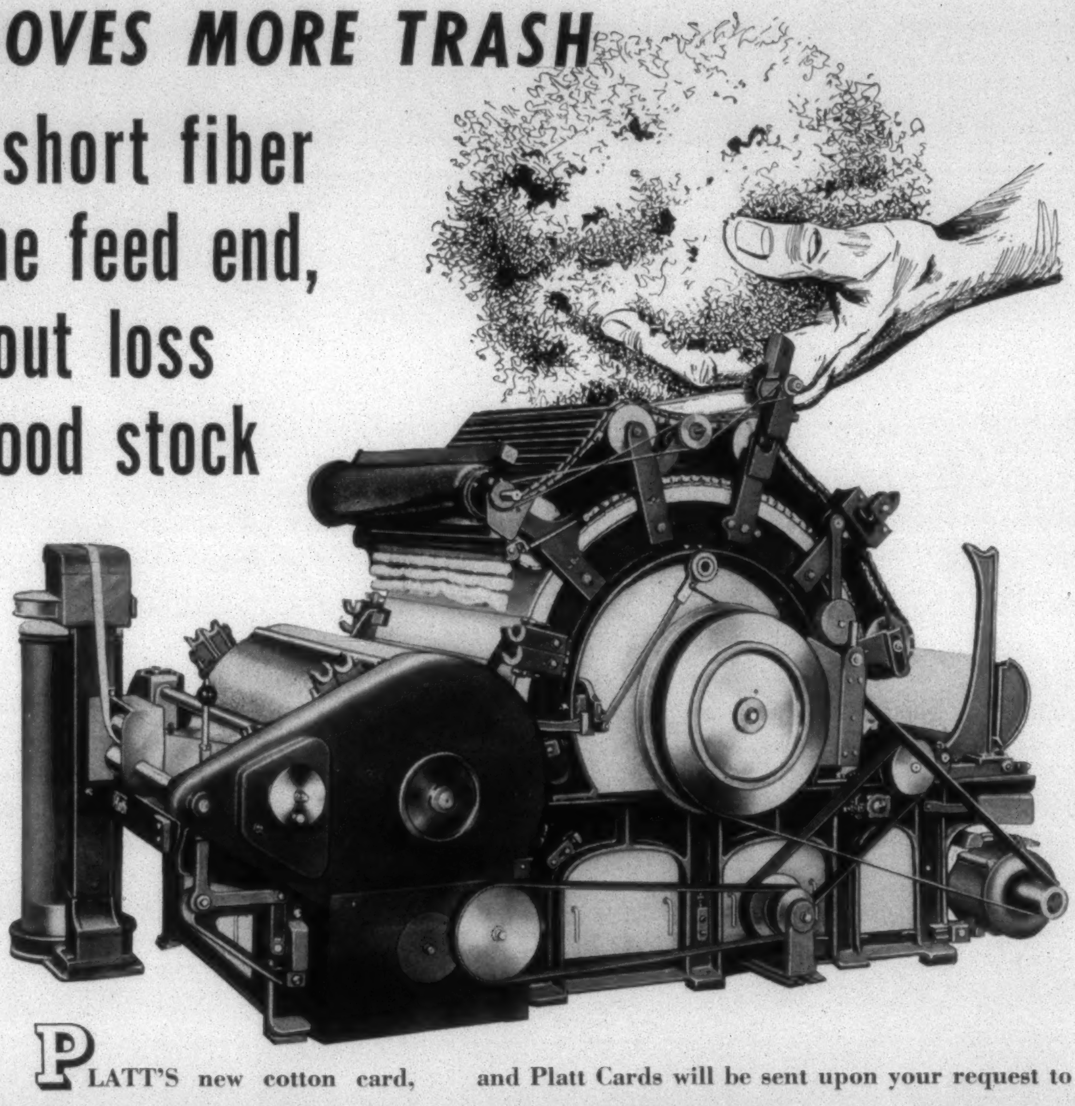
Dayton Rubber

TEXTILE PRODUCTS FOR BETTER SPINNING AND WEAVING

"NUCLOTEX" COTTON CARDING

REMOVES MORE TRASH

and short fiber at the feed end, without loss of good stock



PLATT'S new cotton card, incorporating the "NUCLOTEX" (Trade Mark) SYSTEM, will increase production while maintaining quality; improve quality without reducing output; or it will, within limits, raise both production and quality: That's a lot to claim but those facts have been *mill proven.* The "NUCLOTEX" SYSTEM also achieves greater regularity of weight per yard in the sliver and improves the sheen. If you are combing the sliver later, you will find this process easier with less waste to be removed at the combs. Full data on the "NUCLOTEX" SYSTEM and Platt Cards will be sent upon your request to Atkinson, Haserick & Co.

MACHINERY OF:

PLATT BROS.

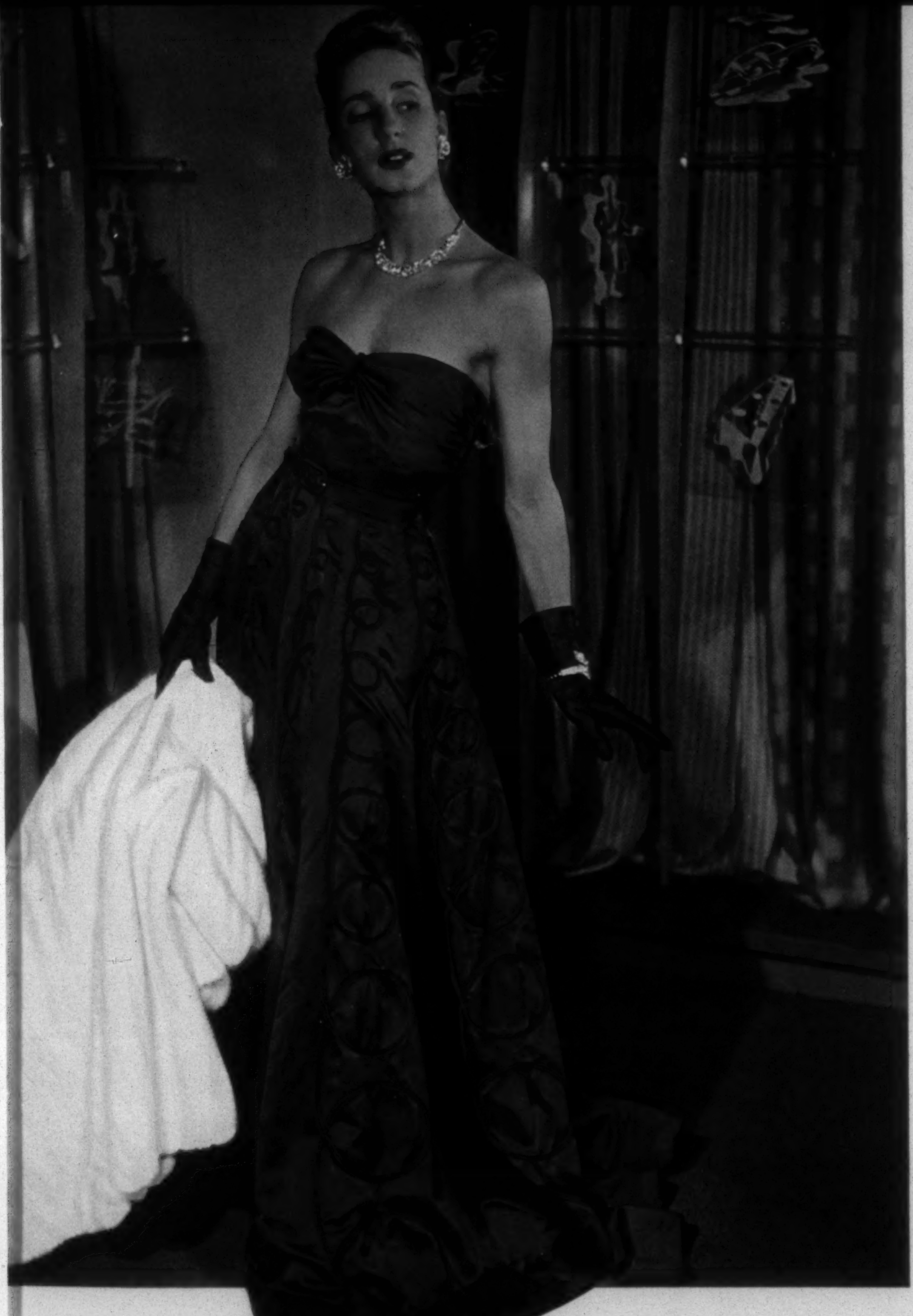
(Sales) Ltd. • Oldham, England

INCLUDING THE MACHINERY OF:
PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LTD.
DOBSON & BARLOW, LTD.
HOWARD & BULLOUGH, LTD.
BROOKS & DOXEY, LTD.
ASA LEES & CO., LTD.

INQUIRIES TO

SUPER MARKET
of the
Textile Industry

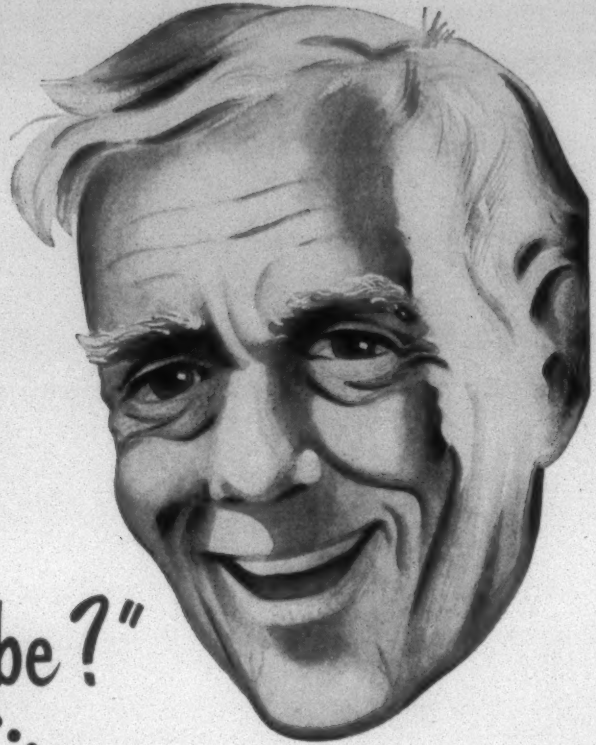
Atkinson, Haserick & Co.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1823
Textile Machinery Agents and Engineers
211 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON 6, MASS.
1639 W. MOREHEAD ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.



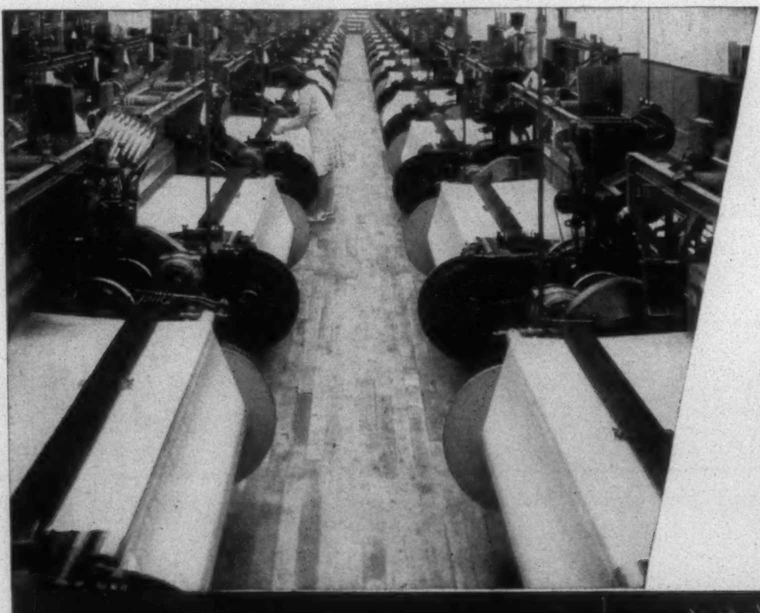
For the colors that do most to stimulate sales

always specify *National Aniline Dyes*

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL AND DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte
Richmond Columbus, Ga. Atlanta New Orleans
Chattanooga Toronto



"How Productive can an old loom be?"

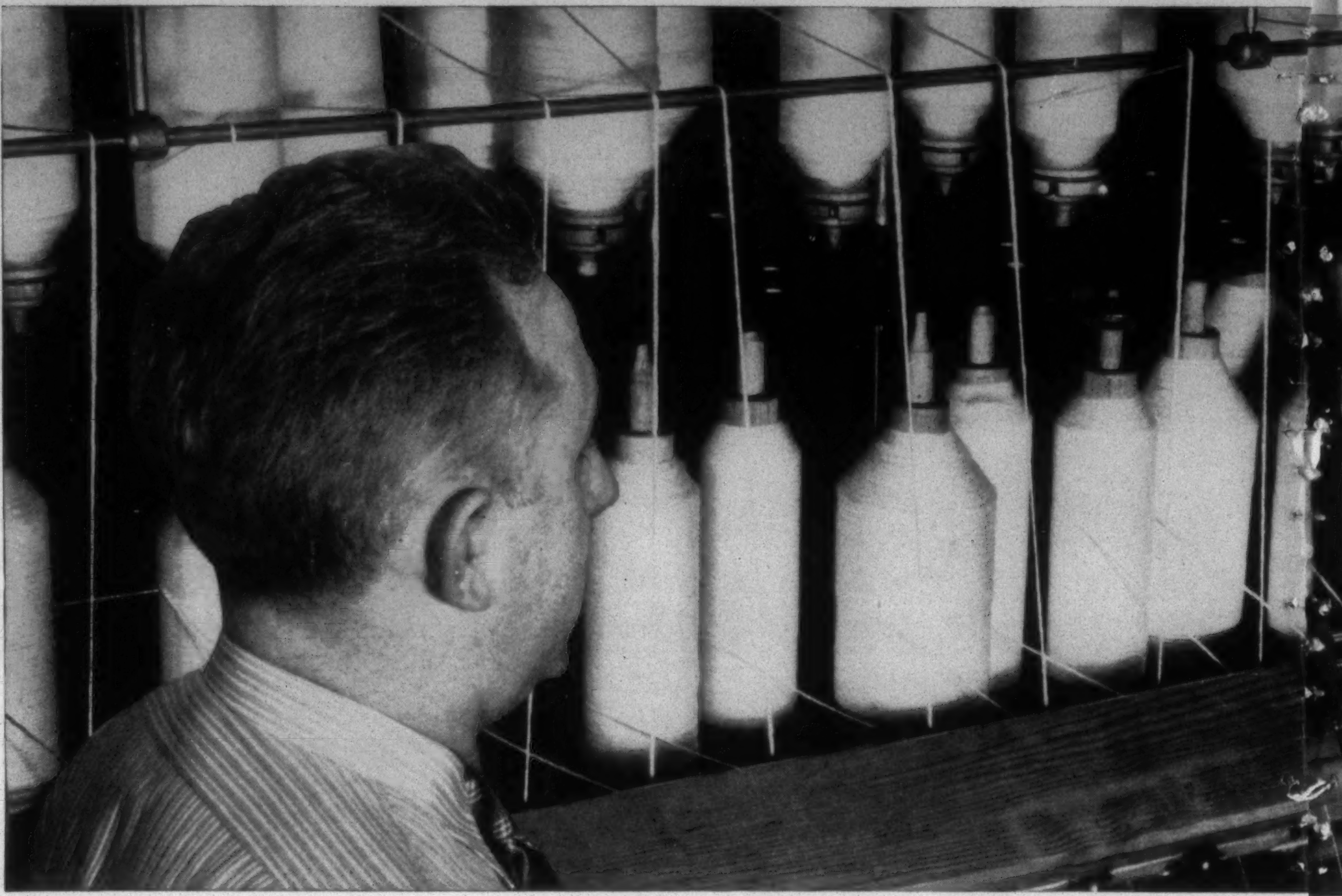


Maybe your looms are not as old as you think! It is most likely that the Wilson way of loom renovation will bring about the increased production you want, whether your looms are ten, twenty, or even forty years old. The Emil V. Wilson Co. has successfully accomplished weave room modernization programs from New England to the Gulf Coast. Their surprisingly economical services include overhauling by experts, replacing worn parts, installing attachments where wanted, and alteration for weaving new constructions . . . right on the mill's own floor, with a minimum of interruption. For information about your own needs, wire, write, or telephone today.

Emil V. Wilson Co., Inc.
209 STOKES BUILDING TELEPHONE 3-3643
Greenville, South Carolina

LOOM MODERNIZATION SPECIALISTS

New England Agent:
WILLIAM R. FOX
Box 380
Providence, R. I.
Phone East Providence 1-4168R



Lapping is no problem

You can forget about lapping when your frames are equipped with Armstrong's Accotex® Cots. These patented cots have an exclusive lap-resisting action that tends to repel broken ends. This action eliminates lapping as a serious mill problem. Just how Accotex Cots do this is shown in the photographs at right.

In addition to lap-control, these cots give you five to six years of top-quality spinning. An occasional buffing keeps them drafting like new.

In most mills, Armstrong's general purpose roll covering, NC-727 Accotex, will satisfy every spinning need. However, on frames where lapping is an especially severe problem, J-490 Accotex is recommended. It has an extra smooth surface that further inhibits lapping.

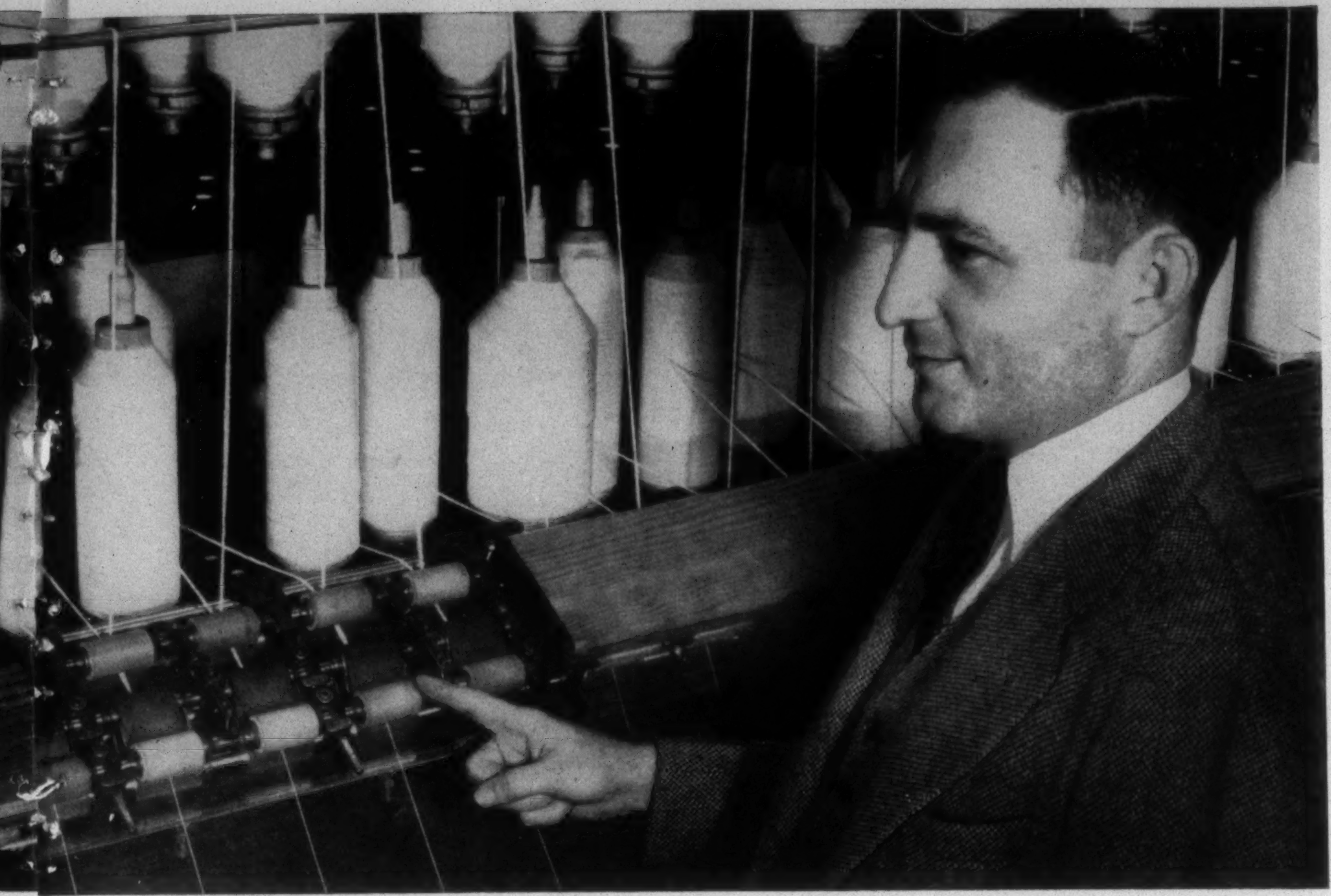
Whether you are spinning cotton, wool, or synthetics, Armstrong can supply you with a roll cover especially formulated to meet the requirements of different fibers.

Call your Armstrong representative today for a test installation of the Armstrong roll covering best suited to your operation or write to Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8206 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa. These cots are available for export.

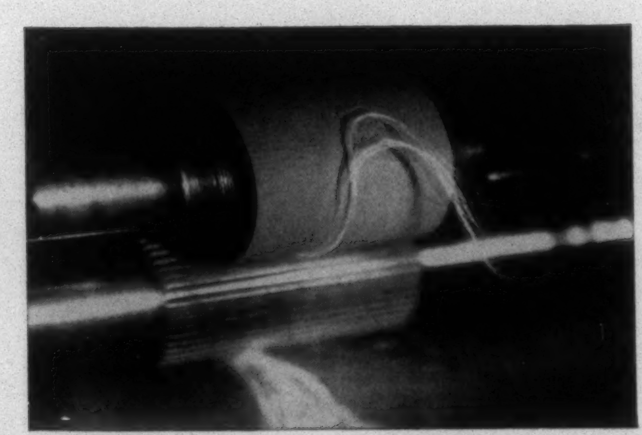
ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX COTS

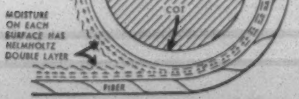
one of Armstrong's complete line of textile mill supplies

ACCOTEX APRONS **CORK COTS** **ROLL SHOP EQUIPMENT**

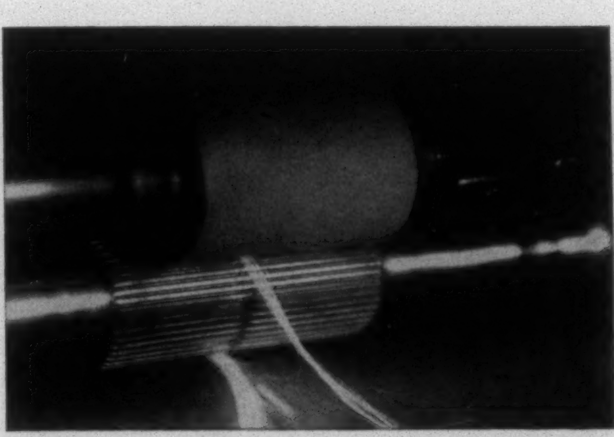


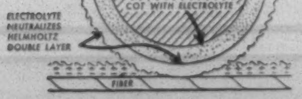
with Accotex Cots



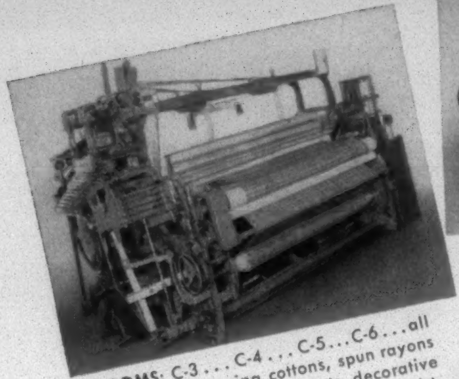


THIS COT LAPS. Moisture layers on fiber and cot contain electric charges that attract fiber to cot. When pressed together, the two moisture layers have the effect of adhering fibers to cot and causing them to lap up.

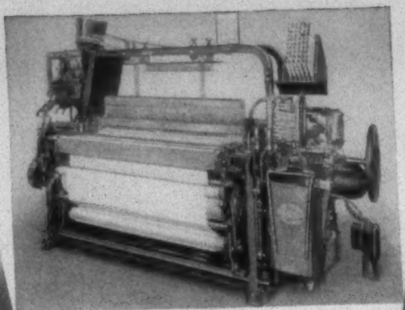




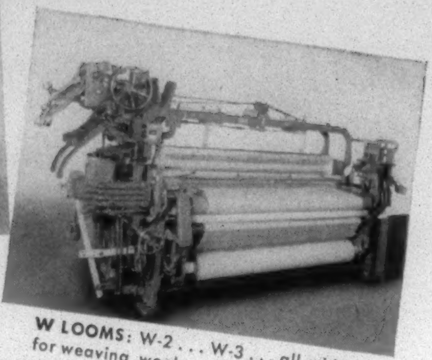
THIS COT DOESN'T LAP. Electrolyte incorporated in patented Accotex rubber composition neutralizes electric charge in moisture layer on cot. This eliminates attraction of fiber to cot and prevents lapping up.



C LOOMS: C-3 . . . C-4 . . . C-5 . . . C-6 . . . all widths . . . for weaving cottons, spun rayons and blends . . . towels, blankets, decorative fabrics, bedspreads, handkerchiefs, shirtings, suitings, dress goods.



S LOOMS:
S-1 . . . S-3 . . . S-4 . . . S-6 . . . all widths . . . for weaving nylons, rayons, acetates, combinations and pure silks.



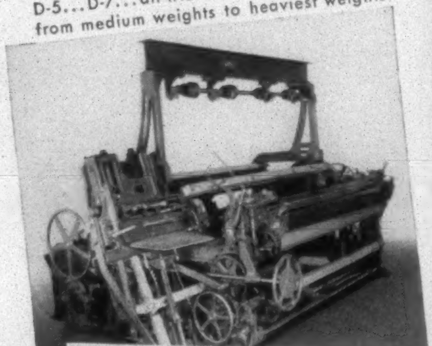
W LOOMS: W-2 . . . W-3 . . . all widths . . . for weaving woolens, worsteds, upholstery and blended fabrics.

WORLD'S Longest Line of Looms... built by

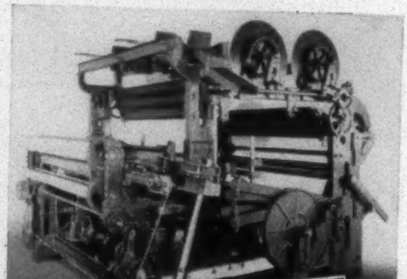
C&K
A Loom for every Woven Fabric

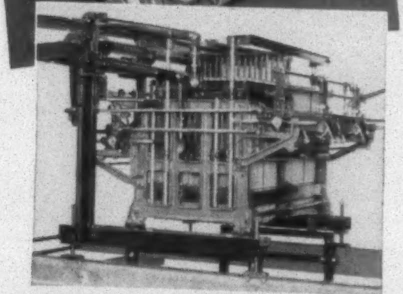
(Shown here are some representative types of the different families of Crompton & Knowles Looms)

DUCK LOOMS: D-1 . . . D-2 . . . D-3 . . . D-4 . . . D-5 . . . D-7 . . . all widths . . . for weaving duck from medium weights to heaviest weights.

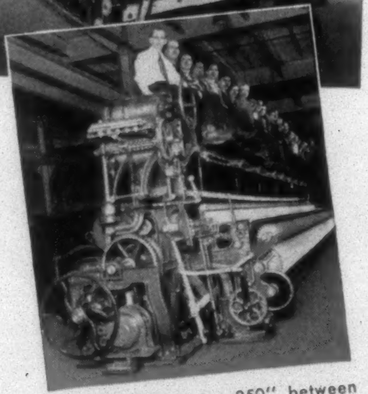


PLUSH LOOMS: P-1 . . . for weaving all types of plush and frieze fabrics.

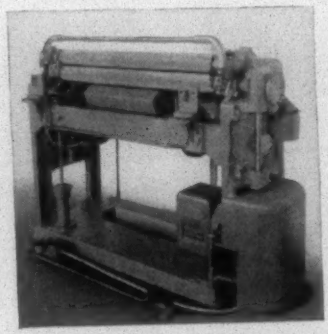




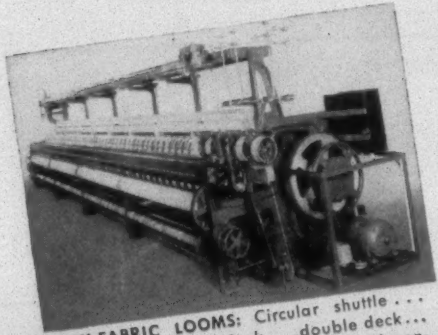
SHEDDING MECHANISMS: These machines give any loom a wider range of fabric-constructions . . . *C&K Jacquards*, single and double cylinder, 104 to 2608 hooks, permit *artistry unlimited* in everything from upholsteries to dress goods . . . also, *C & K Dobbies . . . C & K Head Motions.*



FELT LOOMS: F-2 . . . 350" between swords to 540" between swords . . . for weaving the widest fabrics woven —flat or endless paper-maker's felts.



SETTING FRAMES:
This is one of the *special machines* designed and built by C&K. It winds 27", 36" or 54" spools (up to 3¾" maximum diameter) preparatory to weaving Axminster carpeting.



NARROW-FABRIC LOOMS: Circular shuttle . . . straight shuttle . . . single deck . . . double deck . . . all widths . . . for weaving tapes, elastic and non-elastic webbing, ribbons, labels, belting.

AXMINSTER LOOMS: Type A . . . Type B . . . highly specialized looms for weaving 27-inch to 15-foot carpet.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA. • CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Syntho-Softener

For Full-Bodied Softness...
Smooth Mellow Hand...
Rich Drape...

Here's an easy-to-handle, substantive synthetic softener in the form of a soft, cream-colored paste.

Syntho-Softener...

assures a soft, full-bodied, velvety hand with maximum draping qualities for use on cotton, rayon, acetate, Bemberg, wool and nylon fabrics.

Write today for samples and a copy of the Syntho-Softener technical data sheet.

Syntho-Softener

ELIMINATES ~~TROUBLE~~!

1. No effect on shade of dyed goods.
2. No yellowing of whites.
3. No rancidity on aging.
4. No discoloration on pressing.
5. No loss of light-fastness of dyed goods.

Hartex Products:

Rayon Oils & Sizes
Nylon Oils & Sizes
Kier Bleaching Oils
Finishing Oils
Synthetic Detergents
Conditioning Agents
Scrooping Agents
Splashproof Compounds
Delustrants
Leveling Agents
Cationic Softeners
Cotton Warp Dressings
Wetting-Out Agents
Weighting Agents
Mercerizing Penetrants

HART PRODUCTS

based on research

THE HART PRODUCTS CORPORATION
1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

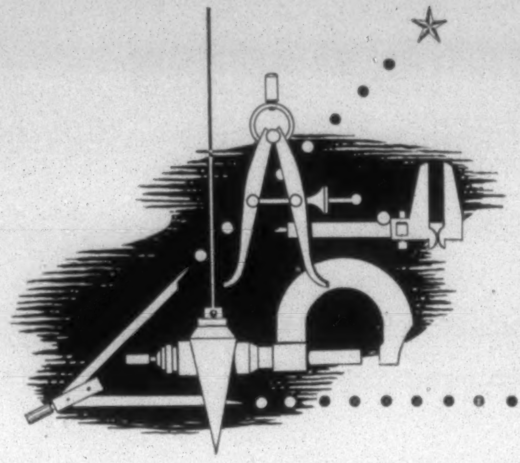
CHARLOTTE—Experts in Better

STRAPPING

For many years, Charlotte has studied and supplied the various leather needs of textile mills. This long experience and accumulated knowledge is at your disposal. Confer with us on your requirements in either standard or special leather products. We supply STRAPS made from oak-tanned, combination-tanned and hairon leather. Send complete specifications with your inquiry and, if possible, a sample.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

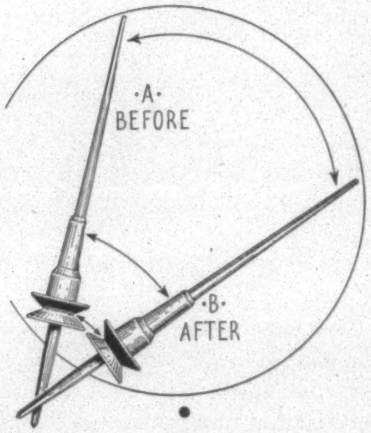


precision

Gossett experience *plus* Skilled technicians *equals* Precision-manufactured textile machinery and parts

For example . . . .

Precision-reconditioned Spindles

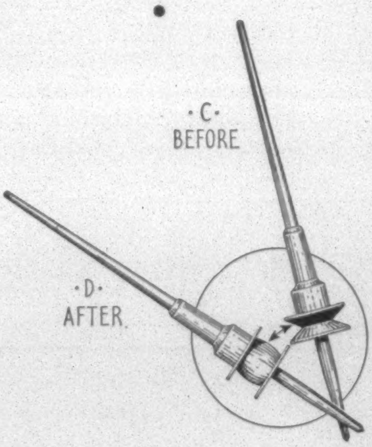


A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT master technicians.

B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT).

C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.



B. W. GOSSETT, PRESIDENT   E. C. MASON, SALES MGR.   N. A. HAYNES, SOUTHERN REP.

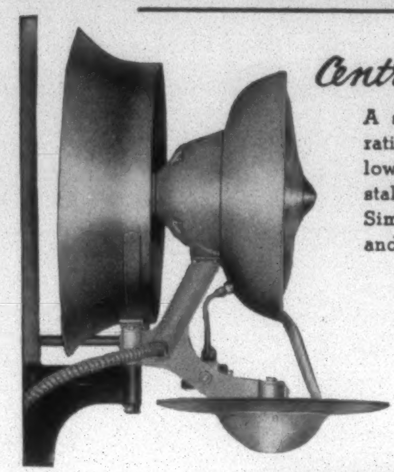
GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRIAL AIR CONDITIONING

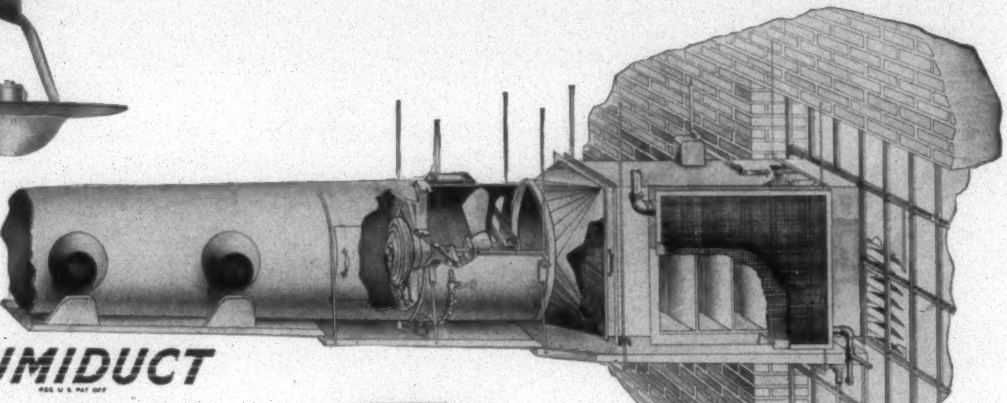
DESIGNED ▪ ENGINEERED ▪ MANUFACTURED ▪ INSTALLED ▪ SERVICED

by Bahnson



Centrifugal Humidifier

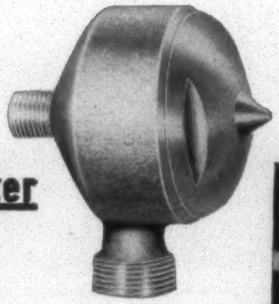
A self-contained unit offering high evaporative capacity plus directional air flow at low operating cost—for single or multiple installation with individual or master control. Simple installation requires water line, drain and electric current.



HUMIDUCT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A self-contained unit system of air conditioning for humidifying, cooling, heating, ventilating, filtering and dehumidifying—available in any desired combination.

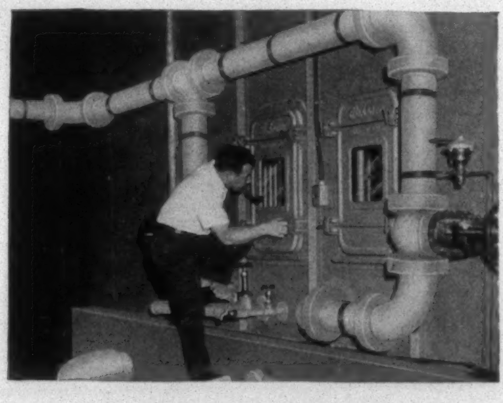


Economizer

A self-cleaning pneumatic atomizer, interchangeable with standard aspirating types, offering notable savings in compressed air when operating at similar air pressure, rate of evaporation, and spray quality.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY has specialized for 34 years in the design, engineering, manufacture, installation and service of industrial Air Conditioning Equipment—tailored for the specific requirements of varied needs in the Textile Industry.

Write for Bulletin No. 333

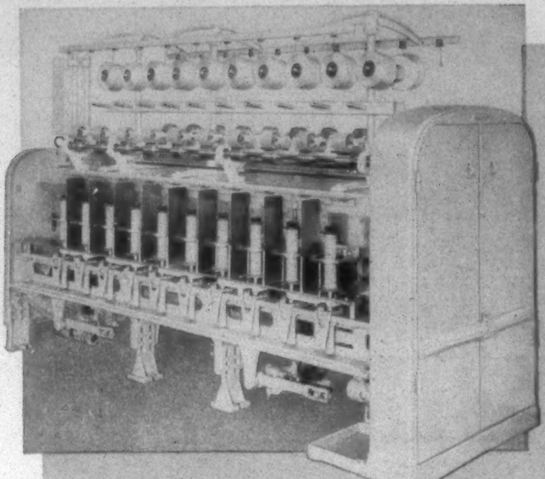


Air Washer Systems

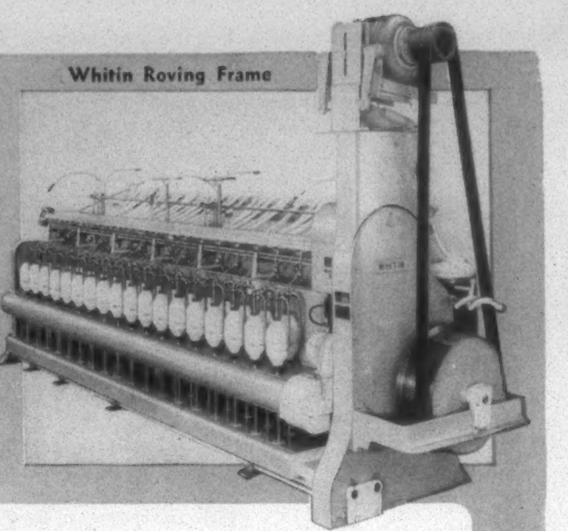
Bahnson installations range in size from small laboratory units to systems handling 1000 tons of refrigeration and Bahnson air washers handling 275,000 c.f.m.

Bahnson Company
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AIR CONDITIONING HUMIDITY CONTROL

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.



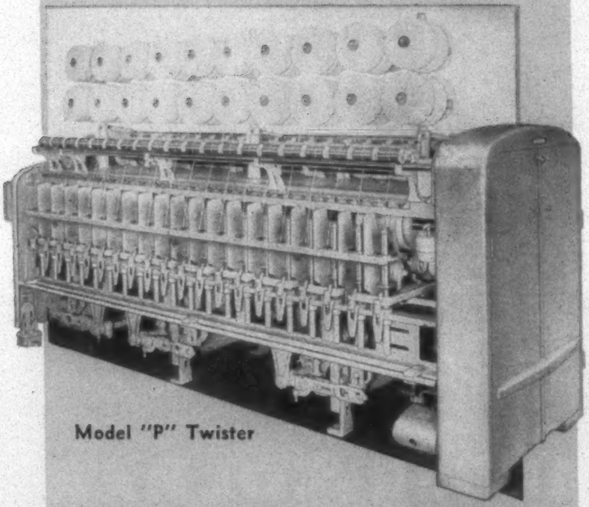
Model "C-6" Twister



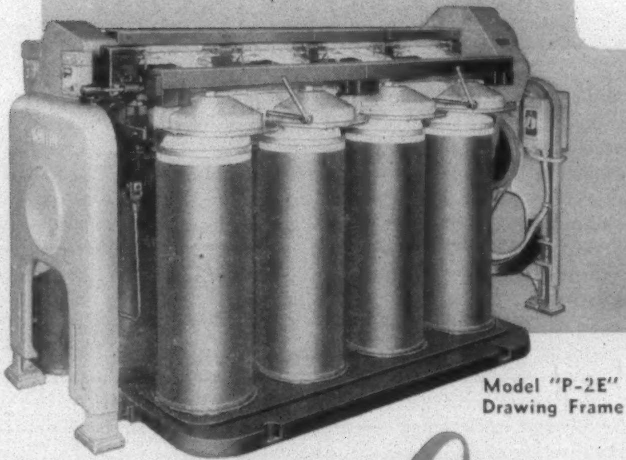
Let's Talk Business

At the American Textile Machinery Exhibition you saw in operation new machines which Whitin has been developing and perfecting for many years. You saw the improved quality of the output of these machines . . . their increased speeds . . . their versatility in handling the entire range of natural and synthetic fibers.

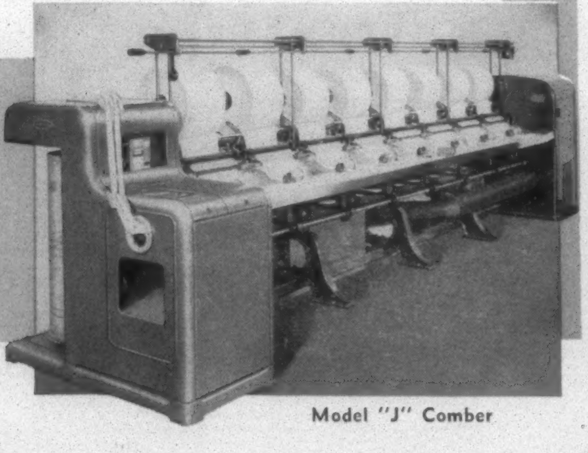
The thing that vitally concerns you is what these machines can do to increase efficiency in *your* mill. Your Whitin representative will be glad to analyse the production of your present equipment . . . to show you how these Whitin machines can mean increased profits for you. This really is the time to talk business!



Model "P" Twister



Model "P-2E"
Drawing Frame



Model "J" Comber

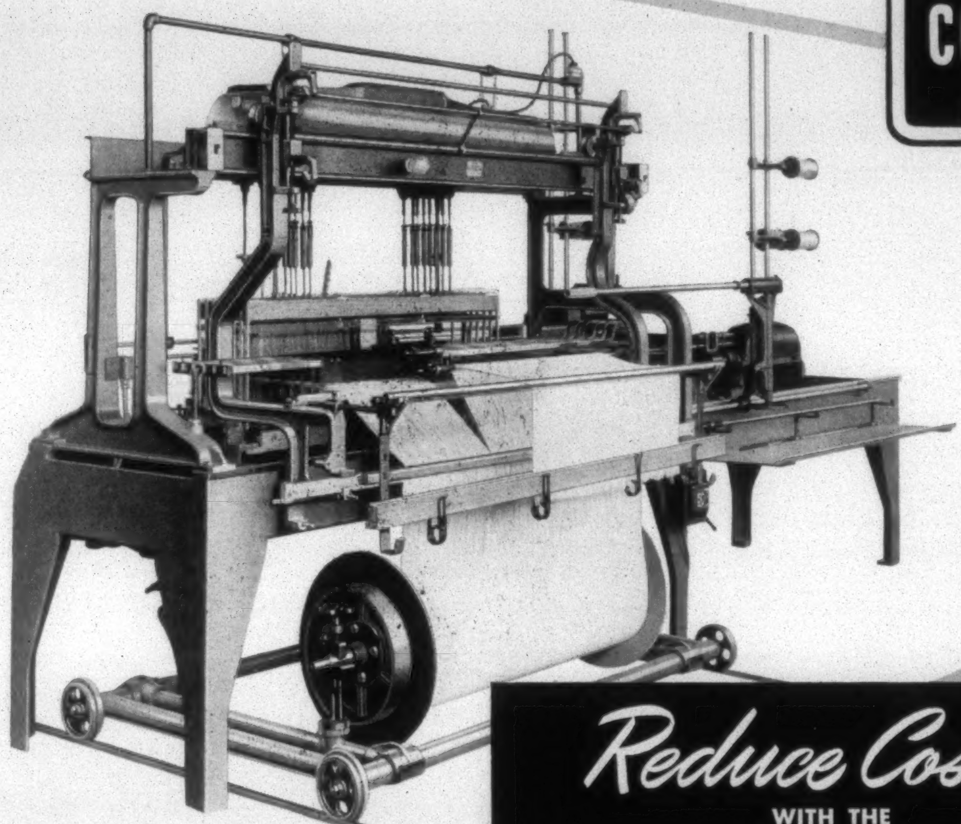
Write today for folders giving complete information on any one or all of these new Whitin machines.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

BARBER COLMAN



Reduce Costs!

WITH THE

BARBER-COLMAN DRAWING-IN MACHINE

★ **VERSATILE...**
★ **ACCURATE...**
★ **EFFICIENT...**

DRAWS IN HEDDLES, DROP WIRES, AND REED IN ONE OPERATION

Many mills today are running such a variety of weaves, patterns, and stripes that the drawing-in operation becomes a major cost item. *Substantial savings* can be made by the use of a Barber-Colman Drawing-In Machine. This machine will handle any plain, fancy, or dobby weave. It draws-in all the heddles, drop wires, and reed in *one* operation — automatically selecting the proper heddle, drop wire, and reed dent for each thread. Any form of skip draw can be handled as easily as straight sequence, and the draw can be made from either a flat sheet or leased warp. The machine is available in a variety of capacities, drawing as many harness and banks of drop wires as required. Variations in size will take care of all standard loom widths. Modern mills of any size can take advantage of the versatility, accuracy, and efficiency of this outstanding machine to effect important savings in what has been a slow and costly hand operation. Consult your Barber-Colman representative for a discussion of possibilities in your own mill.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND MUNICH, GERMANY

Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y. JUNE, 1950

Avisco-developed anti-static agent has excellent record in providing economical, efficient processing

Self-emulsifiable wax softens and lubricates yarns

Reports from the field indicate wide acceptance for Avcosol 100, the Avisco-developed anti-static lubricant and softener. Thoroughly tested in commercial use, this synthetic self-emulsifiable wax has an excellent record in providing economical and efficient processing with resultant lower costs and improved quality.

Used for all types of yarns dyed in skein, package or beam equipment

Avcosol 100 increases winding efficiency of skein-dyed yarns, especially fine-denier and low-twist yarns. Used on staple, it reduces fuzziness thus promoting better backwinding and eliminating snags and breaks. Its virtues as an anti-static agent are equally pronounced when used on Vinyon*, acetate, nylon or other yarns where static is a problem. In addition, Avcosol 100 is an excellent finish that reduces harshness and brittleness caused by dyeing or bleaching.

Knitters find it valuable to provide proper knitting lubrication and to soften their dyed yarns. They report that the process eliminates the need to wax or oil during backwinding. A more uniform stitch formation and a more desirable hand is also achieved.

Avcosol 100 applied by conventional wet-processing methods

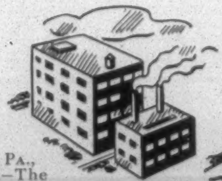
Conventional methods of wet-processing are used to apply Avcosol 100. For dyed goods, it may be added to the dyebath or the last rinse, eliminating the need for additional processing. It can be used advantageously in pressure dyeing because the extremely small particle size of Avcosol 100 emulsions makes possible uniform penetration of dye packages or beams.

Avcosol 100 is supplied by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, which manufactures it to Avisco specifications. Technical service and assistance in working out specific problems and establishing procedures for handling are available through the Textile Chemical Division, Textile Research Department at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. Working samples are available on request.

*T.M. of UCC

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, June, 1930—A U. S. Senator predicts that "Rayon is destined to become the greatest textile industry in the nation."



MEADVILLE, PA., June, 1930—The Viscose Company has started production of acetate rayon in its new plant here.

TOKYO, June 1930—Japanese exports of rayon have doubled in the last year.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*® 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1 FIBER RESEARCH
2 FABRIC DESIGN
3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
4 FABRIC FINISHING

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon

Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

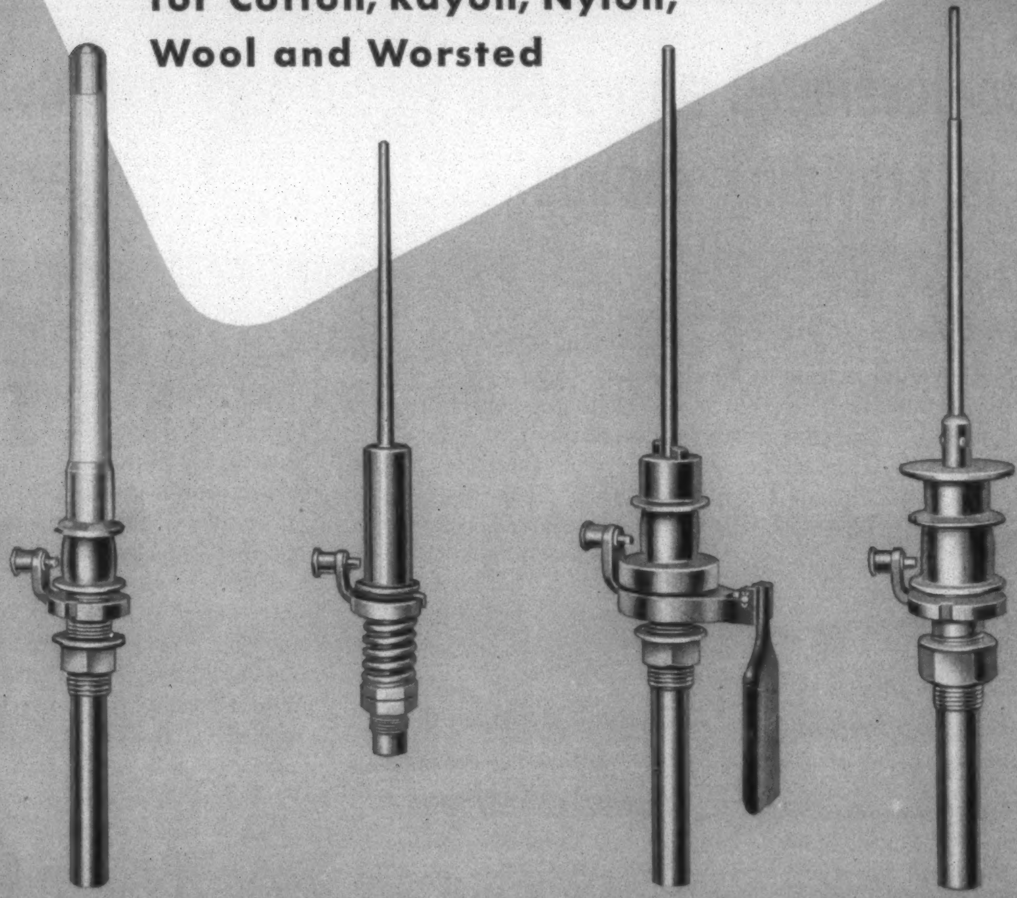
ADV

Marquette

ROLLER BEARING SPINDLES

with FULL-FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING

for Cotton, Rayon, Nylon, Wool and Worsted



Modernize your old frames with Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles, or specify them on new frames. They save power, save tapes, save lubricant, and require less maintenance. They increase production through higher speeds, fewer ends down, and larger packages. Result: MORE YARN AT LOWER COST.

We'll be glad to prove the advantages of Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles in your mill. Contact our home office or one of our representatives for a test installation.

PROTECTED BY U. S. AND FOREIGN PATENTS, AND PATENTS PENDING

The Marquette METAL PRODUCTS CO.
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO
SUBSIDIARY OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

Also Manufacturers of: HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS • FUEL OIL PUMPS
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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Let's Tell Our Side

"FREE enterprise," the Lefty said,
"Is just about as good as dead;
"And that will be the worker's fate
"Unless we get a welfare state."
That's foolish talk, we all admit,
Without a grain of fact in it.
But somehow folks just seem to lack
The willingness to argue back
When they hear Lefties rant and rave:
"We have no future but the grave."
That's right, the future's grave indeed
Unless each one of us takes heed:
We'll surely see these words: "Here lies
The body of free enterprise."
It only takes a moment's thought
To see the reasons why we ought
To guard free enterprise if we
Ourselves are going to stay free.
What other system could provide
The very things the Reds deride?
Who else can boast of half the things
That we enjoy where freedom rings?
Where else have workers homes and cars
(As well as well-filled cookie jars?)
Where else have folks the household aids?
The choice to pick our jobs and trades?
Where else are workers free to rise
As high as in free enterprise;
Where even an apprentice may
Be owner of the plant one day?
These blessings all will disappear
If we permit the Pinks to smear
The way of life that gave to us
Our full religious freedom, plus
The right to risk, and to create
The things that made our nation great;
To profit from the work we do
With hands and brains—and money, too.
So, neighbor, please don't kill, we beg,
The goose that lays the golden egg!
—*Industrial Press Service.*

Not Costs But Taxes

PRICES really aren't high — but taxes zoom your costs. Does that new car you want cost too much? Approximately $400 of the price goes for taxes. Half of the cost of every loaf of bread you buy goes into taxes. This is true also of meat, coal and cigarettes. Tax on a dozen of eggs or a quart of milk will take 61 per cent of the total price. If you are a family man with an income of $5,000 you now pay $432 in taxes instead of the $48 you paid in 1939. High taxes on your food, your home, your car, your income, make living costs high and keep them soaring. From 26 to 34 per cent of each dollar of your money goes into high taxes caused by over-tax-spending.

Economy has become a difficult job because the habit of big spending has developed during the war years. But Congress is becoming slowly aware of the fact that years after the return of peace, expenditures still are running ahead of income. There are many ways in which Congress can help the turn around toward a balanced budget and debt reduction. Congress can:

Reject new spending programs which have a small beginning but which develop into huge expenditures.

Refuse to continue to expand existing programs.

Adopt some method to provide a ceiling on expenditures.

Try the single appropriation package.

Put national consideration ahead of local considerations.

Adopt the Hoover Commission recommendations for economy and efficiency in government.

The spending habit must be replaced by the economy habit. It is the responsibility of your Congressmen to see that action is taken on the spending program of our Federal Government.

You should know that 7,685,000 persons or about one out of every eight workers in the nation, are on government, federal, state or local payrolls. And that the 1951 fiscal budget estimates call for federal payroll outlaws approximating $11 billion — a $600 million increase over the current year ending next June 30. — *Mooresville Medallion,* Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc.

Out Anti-Anti-Communists

IN leftist thinking, as in Paris gowns, styles are subject to change. Membership in blatantly open Communist-front organizations is no longer as smart and popular as it was in the '30s, and during the war years, when it was encouraged in the very highest official circles. It is now a comparatively small and narrow circle of individuals who run marathon races with each other in joining pro-Soviet and anti-American leagues, committees, councils, societies and whatnot.

But a new species has appeared on the political horizon. It may be called the anti-anti-Communist. Some European refugees from Nazism are charter members of this informal club. They naturally feel keenly the evil from which they fled. And they lack the intellectual discernment or the emotional sympathy which would have led them to recognize that their lot as free and independent thinkers would have been just as hard in Stalin's Russia as in Hitler's Germany—and that it might have been harder to escape from the former.

The ranks of the "anti-antis" are swelled by many former fellow-travelers who find it prudent or expedient to beat a strategic retreat, yet still cherish a nostalgic yearning for their old intellectual pastures. The anti-anti-Communist first disarms suspicion by disclaiming any sympathy with Communism. He then commits himself to the following propositions which may be regarded as his identification tags:

(1) Any attempt to safeguard strategic government agencies against Communist infiltration or to expose such infiltration, when it has occurred in the past, is indignantly brushed aside as "witch hunting," "hysteria," "redbaiting," etc.

(2) America should make some spectacular "peace" gesture, as if it were the guilty party in the cold war. Truman should make overtures for a meeting with Stalin or, better yet, there should be some scheme which would bring the Soviet Union and its satellites within the range of America's global spending.

(3) If there is any difference of opinion, as in the blockade of Berlin or in the Soviet boycott of the United Nations, America should always give

way. Of course, your anti-anti-Communist emphasizes the point that he is opposed to appeasement.

(4) If anyone is known to be strongly opposed to Communism a more or less subtle campaign of depreciation is set in motion against him. There is an attempt to discredit him as prejudiced and lacking in objectivity, as a little hysterical and perhaps not altogether free from the taint of "Fascism."

(5) There is a constant attempt to suggest that the true danger to peace lies in Germany, not in the Soviet Union. One wartime illusion, that the Soviet Union is a peace-loving, co-operative democracy, has been shattered beyond repair. But the anti-anti-Communist school of thought tries to keep alive the maximum hatred and suspicion of Germany—with a view to preventing the European unity which would be one of the strongest barriers to Soviet expansion.

(6) The anti-anti-Communist makes a habit of ringing wrong numbers, of addressing appeals to wrong addresses. He is always asking the United States to make some sacrifice in the supposed interest of peace, but seldom thinks of asking any corresponding sacrifice from the Kremlin.

(7) The crimes of Soviet Communism, the killing of millions of people by starvation, the enslavement of millions more, the universal espionage, are attributed not to the nature of Communism, with its unchecked concentration of power in the hands of the state, but to Russian historical inheritance. Communism is represented as a good idea gone wrong, as something with a good many wave-of-the-future characteristics.

(8) There is a determined effort to look on the bright side as regards Soviet satellite regimes in Eastern Europe and in China. Their subservience to Moscow is denied; their obvious oppressive features are overlooked or softened; their hostility to the United States is played down. There is a revival, on a smaller scale, in regard to Tito's regime in Yugoslavia of the sentimentality that prevailed regarding Stalin's dictatorship during the war.

(9) There is a determined effort to pin the Fascist label on foreign individuals, groups and governments which are consistently opposed to Communism. There is a persistent attempt to put over the suggestion that the only effective way to resist Communism is to adopt measures which would go half or three-quarters of the way toward Communism.

The straight Communist partyliner does not enjoy a very wide audience in the United States today. But the anti-anti-Communist (whose program curiously coincides in many points with what the Kremlin might be expected to want) is an influence to be reckoned with. His viewpoint is strongly entrenched in some very respectable places.

The nine points which have been listed above could be illustrated with many citations from speeches and articles of more or less prominent publicists and professors, churchmen and scientists. The mixture of fallacy and half-truth that enters into the anti-anti-Communist psychology deserves careful analysis and attention. It is more influential than is generally realized.—William Henry Chamberlin in the *Wall Street Journal.*

A Degrading Process

SOCIALISM is a devious process of equalization. It kills the incentive of the top half and removes any desire for initiative in the bottom half. The inevitable result is a lower standard of living, which is determined by the units of wealth we produce and not the amount of dollar income we receive. The amendment to our Constitution that provides for graduated income taxes laid the foundation to equalize incomes and provide the means and method to socialize this nation. A confiscating, unequal tax rate to protect Federal Government credit unintentionally laid the financial corner-stone of Socialism which is the support of the people by the government. There is nothing in our original Constitution that provides this method to ultimately overthrow our inherited form of government, which has proven the best governed are the least governed without continual interference from the Federal Government. In order to remove financial support for socialistic experiments, federal income tax laws should be amended so that all graduated income and inheritance taxes shall be used to reduce the Federal Government debt; and that deficit spending shall be illegal. The Federal Government should be put where it belongs on a business basis. Could you expect the present vote-buying administration to curtail its vote-buying power?

The prevailing wise-crack that "this nation has the only lunatic asylum in the world run by the inmates and it is in Washington, D. C.," is a sad commentary. A mere formal oath to uphold our Constitution will not do the job. It requires a political rebirth in states rights.

I believe these few words represent the concensus of opinion in this area, and it is the duty of every citizen to express their views on our trend toward Socialism, which is only one step from Communism.—Oscar F. Bledsoe, III, Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Greenwood, Miss.

These 'Free Speeches'

A MEMPHIAN, not half joking in spite of the humor involved, commented recently on the amazing availability of Federal officials for making speeches. He allowed that every organization that prefers a free speech to a good one calls Washington and that a bureaucrat, document case in hand, comes flying, literally and figuratively. The net result, he insisted, is that an awesome amount of Fair Deal propaganda and Administration lobbying is accompanied from border to border and coast to coast at taxpayers' expense.

After some allowance is made in the interests of exaggeration for effect, a great lot of hard truth is left in this case. One of the least understood aspects of life in this country, as far as we can tell, is that the biggest and most dangerous lobbies are those operated by the Federal Government in Administration behalf at public cost. Certainly no one would seriously advocate gagging the boys from the bureaus — or would someone? But just as surely men and agencies paid for by all the people regardless of political status should not be engaged in lobbying for party projects. Nothing else has so many big ideas so fast as a federal agency right after it gets its first billion or so in appropriations.

It is something for organizations to think about, at any rate, and regardless of whether the federal orators make good speeches as well as free ones. Might be a good idea to request a copy of the "free" speech to see what it was worth on the impartiality market.—*Commercial Appeal, Memphis.*

Developed by three years of research . . . and now refined by tens of millions of dollars' worth of new equipment!

Gulf's GREAT NEW No-Nox

DESIGNED FOR TODAY'S POWERFUL NEW ENGINES!

Today's new cars have the most powerful *engines* ever made. AND—

They require a super, anti-knock gasoline.

Such a gasoline is the *new* No-Nox. It was especially designed by Gulf scientists—working hand-in-hand with leading automotive engineers—to give you *maximum* performance in your new car.

With a gasoline like this great new No-Nox, you can be *sure* your new car will perform at its brilliant best.

And the new No-Nox not only gives *new* cars peak performance. It also gives new life, new pep, and stops knocks in older cars too — even many with heavily carboned engines!

So no matter what model you drive, get a tankful of the *new* No-Nox today.

See for *yourself* what a difference it makes!

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Easy, Fast-Firing Starts!
Quick, Safe Passing!
Unexcelled Mileage!
Terrific Power in Every Drop!

GULF

Good Gulf—our famous "regular" gasoline —is now better than ever, too!

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textile bulletin

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The North Carolina Primary

Frank P. Graham received a substantial lead, but not a majority vote, for United States senator in the Democratic Primary on May 27th.

There is to be a second or run-off primary on June 24th and we are not certain that this issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN will reach the mills before that date.

Probably the most important factor in the vote for Frank Graham was the large fund sent into North Carolina by the C.I.O.

They had lost Claude Pepper in Florida and were making a desperate effort to elect Graham, who after he took his seat in the Senate voted with Claude Papper on every Senate ballot except when he was absent.

The C.I.O. prepared and distributed circulars, to an extent estimated as over one million, falsely charging Willis Smith with having gone before a committee of the 1947 North Carolina Legislature in opposition to the establishment of a 40-cent minimum wage.

Willis Smith did appear before that committee but only as an attorney and only with a request to have ice manufacturing declared a seasonable industry.

As the ice manufacturers were paying well above 40 cents per hour, Willis Smith offered no opposition to the 40-cent minimum wage. The subject was not discussed during Willis Smith's appearance before the committee and that fact is well known to the Graham campaign managers.

Concocting and publishing an absolutely false statement, as a means of taking votes away from Willis Smith, was a contemptible procedure, but Frank Graham offered no objection to such tactics being used in his behalf.

The use of that false statement is estimated to have cost Willis Smith more than 30,000 votes.

Another thing which cost Willis Smith many votes was the statement that he charged an excessive fee in a bankruptcy case at Morehead City, N. C.

The fee was not paid to Willis Smith but to the firm of Smith, Leach & Anderson which consists of five attorneys. Judge Don Gilliam of Tarboro, N. C., a man who bears a very fine reputation, fixed the fee and considering the fact that there was $600,000 involved, a fact carefully concealed by the Graham organization, the fee was by no means excessive.

The firm of Smith, Leach & Anderson, like all outstanding legal firms, does represent some corporations as did the large legal firms whose members were supporting Frank Graham.

The Graham forces, ignoring the connections of their own attorneys, repeatedly pictured Willis Smith as a corporation lawyer.

As Frank Graham has lived on the money of taxpayers ever since he left college and has never earned a dollar except that of taxpayers, he could not be charged with having corporation clients.

Willis Smith's father died when he was two years old and he had to work in a grocery store when very young.

He made his own way and because he became a successful attorney, the Graham forces called him a corporation lawyer.

There is no doubt that Frank Graham was fully aware of the false and unjustified attacks which were being made against Willis Smith but he apparently was willing to allow them to continue as long as they were to his advantage.

If Frank Graham is re-elected to the United States Senate he will continue to vote with men of the Claude Pepper and Estes Kefauver type to nullify the votes of such men as Clyde Hoey, Walter George and Harry Byrd.

Oppose Tariff Cuts

There seem to be many people who are more interested in the welfare of the peoples of Europe and Asia than in stockholders and workers of the industries in America.

Wage scales in Europe and in Japan are far below those in the United States and even a simple minded man can realize that goods produced with low-priced labor can be produced at a much lower cost than in American mills at the prevailing wage scales.

In spite of that fact, the administration in Washington, D. C., is asking Congress to lower the present tariffs and admit a large volume of European and Japanese goods.

They say that the shipment of goods from Europe and Japan into American markets will help Europe and Japan to make a more rapid recovery and seem to care not at all if American mills, being unable to compete with low-priced European and Japanese mills, have to sell goods below cost or to close down and throw American workers out of their jobs.

Many textile manufacturers are appearing in Washington before the Committee for Reciprocity Information with information relative to the effect of lower tariffs but it seems almost certain that some tariffs will be lowered.

Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., has taken the lead in opposing lower tariffs on textiles.

Those appearing with him were Claudius T. Murchison, the A.C.M.I.'s economic adviser; Ellison S. McKissick of Easley and Greenville, S. C.; Frank Williams of Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C.; and James L. Rankin, counsel. Edward N. Brower appeared for the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Gastonia, N. C., and for the Carded Yarn Association, Charlotte, N.

IGEPONS

speed textile processing

IGEPONS

are used in every phase of textile wet processing:

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- Wetting out
- Degumming
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- Dye levelling
- Dye pasting
- Chlorine and peroxide bleaching
- Fulling
- Lime soap inhibiting and dispersing
- Finishing

IGEPONS are the ideal scouring, wetting-out, penetrating and level dyeing agents for all fibers and fabrics.

IGEPONS are stable in acid and alkaline solutions—have excellent detergent properties—rinse rapidly—disperse lime soap and are equally effective in hard or soft water at any temperature.

IGEPONS have high efficiency in low concentrations and save time and labor.

Our nearest office will be glad to furnish samples and technical information. Your inquiries will receive careful and prompt attention.

OTHER GDC PRODUCTS:

IGEPALS — non-ionic detergents
NEKALS — wetting agents
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BLANCOPHORS — optical brighteners
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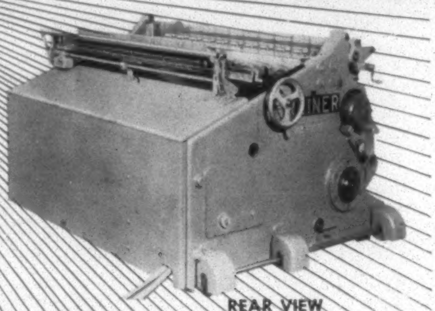
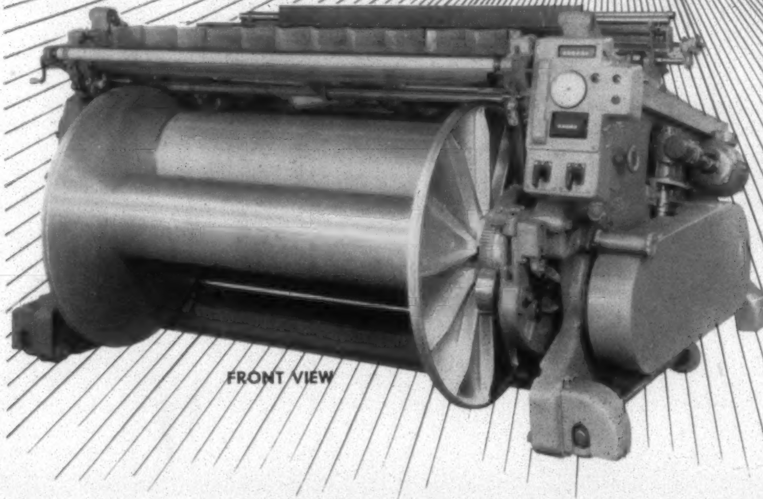
Announcing

A NEW REINER BEAMING MACHINE

(MODEL HD)


REAR VIEW


FRONT VIEW

Designed in co-operation with the trade, it supplements the well-known and widely used line of high speed Reiner Warpers. Model HD is the result of our experience in building preparatory equipment, and of our continuous and close contacts with progressive mill men throughout the industry.

SOME FEATURES OF THE MODEL HD

Spindle drive—Flange diameters from 26" to 36"—Length of beam to customers' specifications—Suitable for dye beams—Speed range from 100 to 750 yards per minute through rheostat control. Independent adjustment for inching and starting speed, provision for foot-operated inching switch—Rheostat geared to presser roller to maintain pre-set constant yarn speed—Traverse motion—Electric beam doffing device. Stop motions—Lateral motions to move unit easily from creel to creel—Comb oscillating movement—Double acting brakes on all rotating units for quick synchronized stop—Centralized control panel—Typical Reiner type heavy frame constructions—Lower overall working height of machine—Comb arrangement permits easy access for operator—7½ h.p. direct current motor with generator.

THE REINER LINE

Schiffli Embroidery Machines (10 and 15 yards) with Automats or Pantographs—Bobbin Winding Machines (for Stitching or Quilting)—Tricot Machines (2 and 3 bar, 84" and 168")—Simplex (Double Knit) Machines—Kayloom Machines—Raschel Machines—Magazine Creels—Single Type Creels—Truck Creels—Four-Section Full Fashioned Hosiery Machines (up to 66 gauge)—Auto Heelers—Ready Spare Part Service for All Reiner Machines.

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WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY

10 MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE. Take Bus Nos. 61, 67, 167 from the Times Square Public Service Terminal at 260 West 42nd Street, New York City. Get off at Pleasant Avenue, Weehawken, New Jersey. From there turn left and walk through the underpass up to Gregory Avenue . . . TELEPHONE: UNION 7-0502, 0503, 0504, and 0505. From New York City call LONGACRE 4-2217.

C. Several officials of the Northern mills also testified against the tariff cuts.

W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, declared before the Commitee for Reciprocity Information that impairment of markets in the United States for American textiles by a rising volume of low-wage imports of cloth and garments from overseas threatens to bring "collapse in the entire economy of this country." Imports of countable cotton cloths alone have in four months of 1950 approximated the total imports for the full year 1949, Mr. Bell said. Displaying a series of imported garment items including work shirts, children's wear, and cotton fabrics, Mr. Bell pointed out that the same wage advantage of foreign weavers which renders it possible for them to ship increasing amounts of cloth over our reduced tariff walls, is multiplied in the case of garment makers abroad. Low tariffs thus threaten an additional 1,058,000 American apparel workers. The total of mill and apparel employment of 2,243,000 is 20 per cent of the all manufacturing employment in the United States and 40 per cent of non-durable goods manufacture. Striking out at views of some "leaders in our national administration," Mr. Bell pointed to the "paradox of their position which demands full employment and high wages at home, while fostering an influx of low-cost imports."

With the Truman Administration in power in Washington, no one can foretell whether or not a flood of low cost European and Japanese goods will be allowed to wreck the progress of our textile industry.

Removal of Claude Pepper from the U. S. Senate is the greatest public improvement made since the invention of modern plumbing.—*Knoxville Journal.*

C. I. O. Declares Against Segregation

We note the following newspaper dispatch of June 9th:

> Washington.—The C.I.O. served notice today that it intends "to ignore and to violate, if necessary" any laws, regulations or ordinances requiring its organizations to practice racial segregation.
>
> A statement by C.I.O. President Philip Murray, hailing the Supreme Court's segregation decision last Monday, said the court has in effect repudiated the "separate but equal doctrine" as the C.I.O. had urged in briefs in the three cases.

In this statement the C.I.O. leaders declare, as spokesman for the textile employees of the South, that they are in favor of doing away with all forms of segregation and that they will urge their members to "ignore and violate" the segregation laws of the South.

The C.I.O. leaders say in effect that they shall insist upon white girls working at spinning frames, side by side, with Negro girls and using the same rest rooms with them.

The C.I.O. insists that when the white employees of Southern mills go to restaurants they shall share tables with Negroes and that when they ride on street cars or go to moving pictures they sit side by side with Negroes.

They insist that Negro children shall attend white schools upon the basis of full equality and be seated side by side with white children.

In many textile mills there are local men who collect union dues for their Northern bosses, such as George Baldanzi and William Smith, and who because of the salaries or commissions which they receive, are willing to swallow any doctrine laid down by the leaders of the C.I.O.

Congress recently did away with all segregation in the District of Columbia and Negroes now attend the white schools and go to white hotels, restaurants and theaters.

The white people of Washington and the District of Columbia, vainly believing that this was a democracy, asked

C. I. O. Rating — PEPPER and GRAHAM vs. HOEY and HOLLAND

The attached chart was prepared from extracts of the C.I.O. ratings given United States senators in the January, 1950, issue of *C.I.O. News.*

The remarkable feature of this chart is that it shows that Frank P. Graham, who is now seeking re-elction in North Carolina, voted regularly with Claude Pepper of Florida and on most issues voted opposite to Clyde Hoey of North Carolina and nullified his vote.

Until this chart was issued by the C.I.O., it was not realized that Pepper and Graham always voted alike and that their votes always pleased the C.I.O.

C.I.O. RATING
R—Voted Right
W—Voted Wrong
Z—Paired Right
X—Paired Wrong
A—Absent
—Prior to his assuming office

	1 Taft-Hartley—Lucas Amdt.	2 Taft-Hartley—Injunction Amdt.	3 Taft-Hartley—'Package Amdt.	4 Minimum Wage—Ellender Amdt.	5 Public Power Funds	6 Leland Olds Confirmation.	7 Rent Control—Fulbright Amdt.	8 Housing—Bricker Amdt	9 Housing—Taft Farm Amdt	10 10% Budget Cut—McCellan Amdt.	11 Fillibusters—Barkley Ruling	12 Senate Rules—Wherry Amdt	13 Trade Pacts—Millikin Amdt.	14 ECA—Taft-Russell Amdt	15 Military Aid Program	16 DP's—Cain-Eastland Amdt.
Pepper (Fla.)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R	R	R	R	Z	R	R
Graham (N. C.)	R	R	R	R	R	R	.	A	A	.	.	.	R	R	R	R
Hoey (N. C.)	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W
Holland (Fla.)	W	W	W	W	X	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W

C.I.O. rated Claude Pepper as voting *Right* on all but two roll calls and as being *Paired Right* on those.

C.I.O. rated Frank Graham as voting *Right* and with Claude Pepper *every time* except when absent or before he took office.

C.I.O. rates Frank Graham as persistently *killing the vote of Clyde Hoey* by voting against him.

to be allowed to vote upon the question. When the question was before the Senate every Southern senator *except three* voted to permit the people of Washington, D. C., and the District of Columbia to take a vote.

Who were the three Southern senators who joined Northern senators in voting against permitting a vote?

Claude Pepper of Florida
Estes Kefauver of Tennessee
Frank Graham of North Carolina

Frank Graham, now a candidate for the United States Senate, is telling the people of North Carolina that he is against a compulsory F.E.P.C. but he joined Pepper and Kefauver in voting for a compulsory F.E.P.C. in the District of Columbia.

Frank Graham always loudly proclaims that he is an apostle of democracy but he was so much interested in forcing an F.E.P.C. and anti-segregation upon Washington, D. C., and the District of Columbia that he joined hands with Northern senators and Claude Pepper and Estes Kefauver in refusing to permit citizens of the area to be affected to vote upon a matter which would seriously and vitally affect their private lives.

With the coming of warm weather it has been realized that the law for which Frank Graham and Pepper and Kefauver voted, has admitted Negroes to the public swimming pools in Washington, D. C., and that white girls must now swim in the same pools with Negroes.

Do not be surprised if violent racial clashes develop in Washington, D. C., this Summer.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1950 —

June 26-30—53rd annual meeting and ninth Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Equipment, **A.S.T.M.**, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 30-July 1—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

July 13-15—Annual **BELTWIDE COTTON MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE**, Greenville Hotel, Greenville, Miss.

July 27-28—COTTON RESEARCH CONGRESS, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Aug. 18-19—Summer outing, **SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Read House, Hotel Patten and Chattanooga (Tenn.) Country Club.

Sept. 5-9—Sixth **NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION**, Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Sept. 13—Silver anniversary convention, **SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**, Cortez Hotel, El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 11-13—SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE, Cortez Hotel, El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 19-21—Textile division, **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Worcester, Mass.

Sept. 23—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., LaGrange, Ga.

Sept. 28-30—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Portsmouth, N. H.

Oct. 2-7—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 12-13—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

Oct. 16-21—INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS, New York City.

Oct. 26-27—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 28—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 16-17—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Nov. 26-Dec. 1—Textile division, **A.S.M.E.** (one-day session in conjunction with parent society's annual meeting), New York City.

Dec. 9—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Atlanta, Ga.

— 1951 —

Jan. 22-24—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.

April 30-May 4—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

June 18-22—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 18-20—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Statler Hotel, New York City.

—1952—

June 22-27—Annual meeting, **A.S.T.M.**, New York City.

Sex Perverts on Government Payroll

We recently heard a radio commentator say, and give the police department of Washington, D. C., as his authority, that there were 5,000 sex perverts in the national capital and that 4,000 of them were on government payrolls.

We knew that Washington had become the greatest haven on earth for crackpots and political perverts and that inefficient employees were welcomed because it afforded an opportunity to employ more people, but we did not know that the taxpayers of this country were being forced to pay salaries to such an army of sexual perverts.

Who Lost Wages?

Government figures showed recently that the average soft coal miner lost more than $1,200 in wages in the last year because of strikes and reduced work schedules.

This loss amounts to nearly one-third of the total wages the average miner would have received if he had worked a full five-day week since Jan. 14, 1949.

In the year ended Jan. 13, the average miner has worked only 166 of the 254 working days. He has been idle 88 days because of strikes, "memorial days," and reduced work-weeks.

John L. Lewis, whose salary is reported to be above $50,000 per year, drew full pay during 1949.

C. I. O. Lost Three

The result of recent C.I.O. elections have been:

At the Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.:	
For the mill	550
For the C.I.O.	241
At the Chadbourn Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, N. C.:	
For the mill	329
For the C.I.O.	72
At Galvin Furniture Co., Lenoir, N. C.:	
For the mill	125
For the C.I.O.	65

Aunt Becky's New Book

Those who have read the previous books of Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs, affectionately known as "Aunt Becky," will be pleased to know that her new book, *Tangled Threads,* has just come from the press. The price is $1.50 per copy, available through the Clark Publishing Co.

For a number of years Mrs. Dabbs was circulation representative for TEXTILE BULLETIN and still makes an occasional trip for us, but she retired from active work a few years ago.

An ***All-Fiber*** Johnson Slasher

use it for

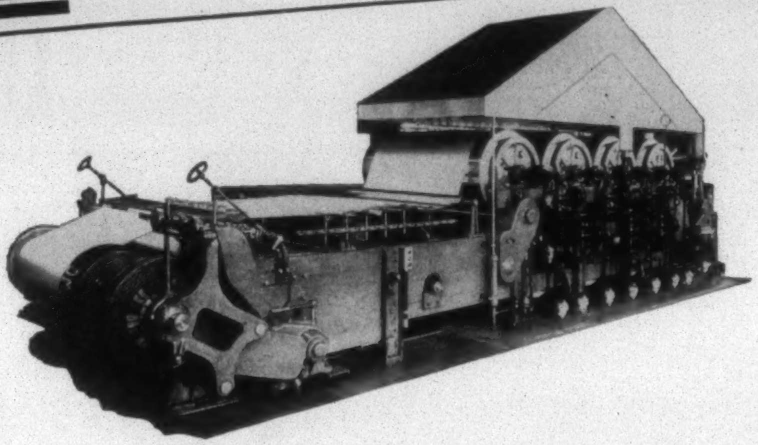
COTTON

RAYON

ACETATE

NYLON

and other "synthetic" yarns



For you who wish to size both natural and man-made yarns—

—separately or in blends and combinations—

—now or in the future—

JOHNSON WARP SIZER HAS EVERYTHING

1. Simplicity of design and ruggedness of construction for many years of trouble-free slashing.
2. Automatic and semi-automatic controls of speed, stretch, temperatures, and other factors in successful sizing by any good operator.
3. Use by leading mills for which an all-purpose sizer is imperative.

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Our latest 16 page catalog

describes, in words and pictures, every efficiency feature of this universal slasher, with full information about Johnson Patented Stretch Indicator and Fingertip Control of Stretch, super-pressure quetsch, two-speed beaming device for even beaming, adjustable beam carriages, and many other special and exclusive devices that improve quality and quantity of production.

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or
Merchandise
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We specialize in the development of distinctive wraps that will stimulate sales. Call the nearest Dillard house for an expert who will help you with this problem.

Each Dillard house carries a complete stock of auxiliary packaging materials . . . tissue, twine, tape, boxes, papers . . . everything you need to give your product the send-off it deserves!

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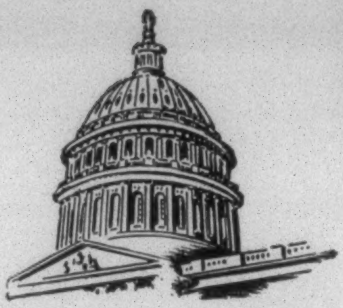


WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Legislation to overturn the Supreme Court's decision giving federal title to coastal waters and tidelands oil is not likely. Truman vetoed a law three years ago returning such title to California. This decision is a shattering blow to states' rights. States always owned these lands without question until Ickes decided otherwise, and asserted title.

The court in its decisions has gone further than ever before in confirming the powers of Big Government, say house leaders. The findings are called wholly legislative. Some leaders charge Vinson and Truman with paving the way for them in their last Key West conference.

Legislation by the court in behalf of Truman's pet projects, especially that barring segregation, is meeting hot denunciation in the House. But in the sharply divided condition of the House and Senate, confusing among leaders, and a Truman veto in prospect, counter action is unlikely.

The decisions barring segregation in colleges and dining cars relieve Truman of the political need now of pressing F.E.P.C. and other proposals. They probably indicate a sharp reversal in Truman policy of seeking to do in the courts what he has been unable to induce Congress to do.

Truman is drawing further away from his leaders in Congress, and acting more without consulting them. Many of his decisions are known to these leaders only when they are publicly announced.

Truman fully realizes he cannot control legislative action in this Congress any more than in the previous Congress. But with the much more narrow margins of party control, he can effectively use a veto, and campaign for a stronger following in the next Congress.

G.O.P. leaders are not too confident of their prospects in this election. Inept planning and sloth has dimmed prospects and dampened confidence. Voters in primaries show little sign of making big changes; local issues are exerting the larger influence.

Complete reversal on labor legislation in the House is probable now as Barden (D., N. C.) becomes chairman of the labor committee. If the Democrats retain House control, prospect of weakening or even changing the Taft-Hartley law is non existent.

Tax revision, even in repeal of some excises, is becoming unlikely. Truman says he will veto any bill which does not levy new compensating taxes. His intention is to continue federal spending at the present level in support of high level employment and activity.

Lobby investigation in the House is building up to a major attack on all forms of big business. It's designed to open the way for stronger anti-trust laws, and banning almost all forms of merger. Truman is moving to greatly tighten the anti-trust division and the Federal Trade Commission.

Something like a billion dollars will be poured into river basins and channels in this year's appropriations. It's a forerunner for more dams and power plants. The aim right now is to make employment plentiful.

Demands for a fifth round of wage increases in 1952 are in the making. Big leaders have been given a green light by Truman for Administration aid; in return, he expects their full support at the ballot box this Fall.

The C.I.O. political action conference defined strategy for this year in electing or defeating members of Congress. It made clear that politics is now the major interest and activity of organized labor. The indicated objective is to uproot the two-party system, and make labor the all-powerful force in government and legislation.

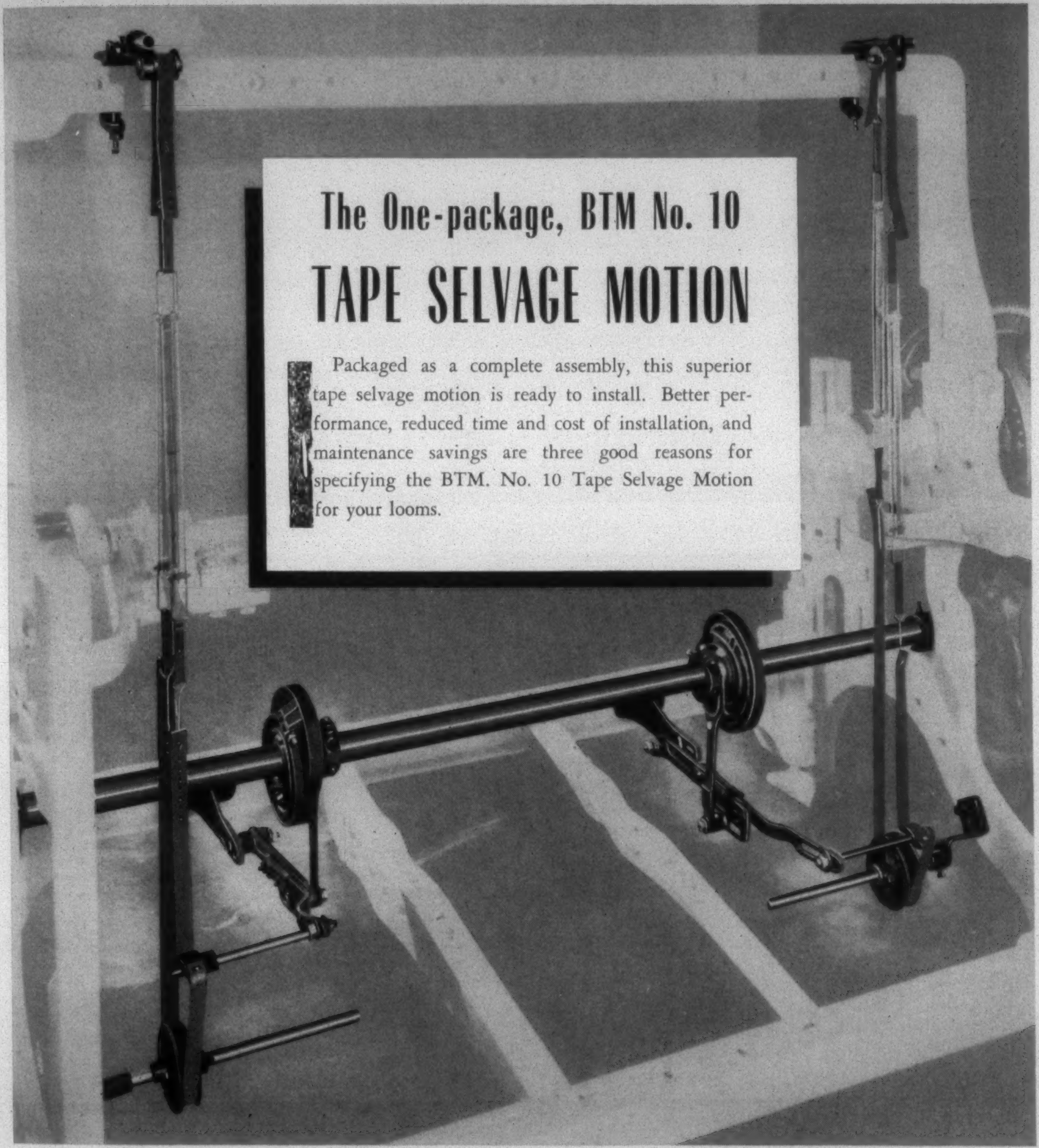
One big omnibus bill, covering all federal appropriations, will not be attempted again if House leaders have their way. The single bill is so big and cumbersome that it leaves large loopholes, and endless confusion and delay.

Principal defect in the single bill, say House members, is that it makes possible "foot in the door" appropriations that will require more heavy spending in the future. This year's "pork barrel" is at the all-high record of $3.5 billion.

The Barnnan plan may be dropped by the Administration as a major campaign topic this Fall. Polls taken in several states indicate its support by from 15 to 25 per cent of farmers. More than 60 per cent favor flexible production supports or payments.

Tax reduction in the foreseeable future does not figure in plans either of the Administration or the labor unions. Both are building up to new taxes on profits. All planning is grooved to more federal control spending and growth in industry, with the Treasury getting a bigger cut in the profits.

Truman is preparing to build his new Department of Health, Education and Security into a strong political asset in 1952. It means he will put emphasis on socialized medicine, federal grants to education, and vastly broadened payments under the Social Security plans.



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Packaged as a complete assembly, this superior tape selvage motion is ready to install. Better performance, reduced time and cost of installation, and maintenance savings are three good reasons for specifying the BTM. No. 10 Tape Selvage Motion for your looms.

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For reasons of quality, cost, efficiency, and "style", nearly 60 mills in all parts of the world are now operating **over 500,000** Saco-Lowell SZ-2 drafting units.

Flexible, rugged, uncomplicated — this drafting system is extremely efficient on either simple or complex blends of natural and synthetic fibers with staple lengths ranging from 7/8″ to 3″.

Changing from one type of stock to another is quickly and easily accomplished, and no special parts, extra attachments, or other devices are required. Only these four routine steps are necessary: change the draft and twist gears, the travelers and roll setting.

Performance of our SZ-2 System in production has been proved by these mills:

Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus Mill	Columbus, Ga.
Susco Mills, Inc.	Forsyth, Ga.
Brighton Mills	Shannon, Ga.
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Biddeford, Maine
Dana Warp	Westbrook, Maine
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills	Baltimore, Md.
Wachusett Spinning Mills	Fitchburg, Mass.
Amoskeag Fabrics	Manchester, N. H.
Amoskeag-Lawrence	Manchester, N. H.
Waumbec Mills	Manchester, N. H.
Textron, Inc.	Nashua, N. H.
High Rock Knitting	Philmont, N. Y.
Celanese-Lanese Corp.	Burlington, N. C.
Dora Mills	Cherryville, N. C.
Burlington Mills Corp., Steele's Mills	Cordova, N. C.
Burlington Mills, Lakedale Mills	Fayetteville, N. C.
Smyre Mfg. Co.	Gastonia, N. C.
Glen Raven Cotton Mills	Glen Raven, N. C.
Harden Mfg. Co.	Harden, N. C.
Glen Raven Cotton Mills	Kinston, N. C.
Mooresville Cotton Mills	Mooresville, N. C.
Collins & Aikman	Norwood, N. C.
Randleman Mills	Randleman, N. C.
Burlington Mills, Ranlo Mfg. Co.	Ranlo, N. C.
Rhodhiss Cotton Mill Co.	Rhodhiss, N. C.
Pee Dee Textile Co.	Rockingham, N. C.
Dover Mills Co.	Shelby, N. C.
Esther Mill Co.	Shelby, N. C.
Ora Mill Co.	Shelby, N. C.
Abbeville Mills Corp.	Abbeville, S. C.
Seminole Mills	Clearwater, S. C.
Pacific Mills, Richland Plant	Columbia, S. C.
Mathews Mill	Greenwood, S. C.
Laurens Mills	Laurens, S. C.
Monarch	Union, S. C.
CANADA	
Glendale Spinning Mills, Ltd.	Hamilton, Ontario
M. E. Binz	Montreal, Quebec
Canadian Yarn Corp.	Montreal, Quebec
Dominion Textile Co.	Montreal, Quebec
Canadian Celanese	Sorel, Quebec
West Coast Woollen	Vancouver, B. C.
SOUTH AMERICA	
Manulana	Buenos Aires, Argentina
Campo Bello	Sao Paulo, Brazil
Jorge Hirmas	Santiago, Chile
Burlington Mills, Tex. Panamericanos	Medellin, Colombia
Fab. de Hil. y Tej. Del Hato	Medellin, Colombia
Uruguaya de Algodon	Montevideo, Uruguay
Fab. Uruguaya de Alpargatas	Montevideo, Uruguay
MEXICO	
Ind. de Xalostoc	Mexico, D. F., Mexico
Luis Artesanchez	Puebla, Mexico
Nueva Fibras Textiles, S. A.	Toluca, Mexico
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textile bulletin

VOL. 76 JUNE, 1950 NO. 6

Many New Developments Revealed At Atlantic City Exhibition

AN editorial in the last issue of this magazine said: "Among the thousands of visiting mill men and hundreds of participating exhibitors, undoubtedly the hardest man to find in Atlantic City the week of May 8 would have been one who was disappointed, even in the slightest degree, with the American Textile Machinery Exhibition." That statement still stands up a month later after everyone has returned home from the New Jersey resort and convention city.

Quoting from another source, we give you this opening statement from an address entitled "A New Era of Textile Machinery" made June 7 in New York City before the American Association of Textile Technologists by Nathaniel M. Mitchell, president of Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., Boston, Mass.: "The 1950 American Textile Machinery Exhibition . . . has opened a new era for the textile industry. From now on the industry can safely anticipate extensive improvements in existing machinery as well as completely newly designed models. Some of the new models will undoubtedly incorporate entirely new philosophies in processing methods. The outstanding display of improved machinery and allied equipment, as exhibited, serves as a strong answer to past criticism which has been directed at the machinery manufacturers. The National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers conceived the idea of sponsoring the exhibition well over two years ago and the industry as a whole recognizes the splendid work done by the officers of the association. The results are a great credit to this group, not only because of the industry-wide education which has been made available but because of the obvious over-all organizing ability which they demonstrated. Mill executives from all sections of the industry in the United States, Canada, England, South America, Europe and even the Near East, came to the Exhibit with keen anticipation looking for new worthwhile developments and ideas. The most critical observers left Atlantic City with a conscious recognition that science and art had at last been combined and through discovery and engineering the level of accomplishments by the textile machinery manufacturers is equal to that in any other industry."

According to J. Hugh Bolton, president of the textile machinery manufacturers organization (as well as president of Whitin Machine Works), more than 20,000 textile industry people from the United States and from approximately 30 foreign countries were in attendance. In addition, large groups of students from leading textile institutes attended. Also noteworthy was the fact that the visiting groups from American mills included not only top management but also many superintendents, supervisors, foreman, production managers, plant engineers, and other members of the mills production teams.

"We had estimated in advance that we could expect 10,000 visitors, but we didn't realize the exhibition would attract twice that many," said Mr. Bolton. "The location of Atlantic City which is so easily accessible from all parts of the country was a strong factor in the heavy attendance as was the fact that so many mills sent key operating personnel as well as top management to see and compare the machines."

"Cost cutting and labor savings were emphasized in the $5,000,000 exhibition of machinery, the first show the National Association of the Textile Machinery Manufacturers has staged in more than a decade," said Erwin N. Darrin, chairman of the exhibition committee and vice-president of the Draper Corp. "General opinion was that the textile industry is heading toward widespread use of new machinery which eliminates entire manufacturing processes, modernized mechanisms with far fewer parts and much greater efficiency and mechanical and electronic controls and safety devices."

J. Hugh Bolton
Pres., National Assn. of Textile Mchy. Mfrs.

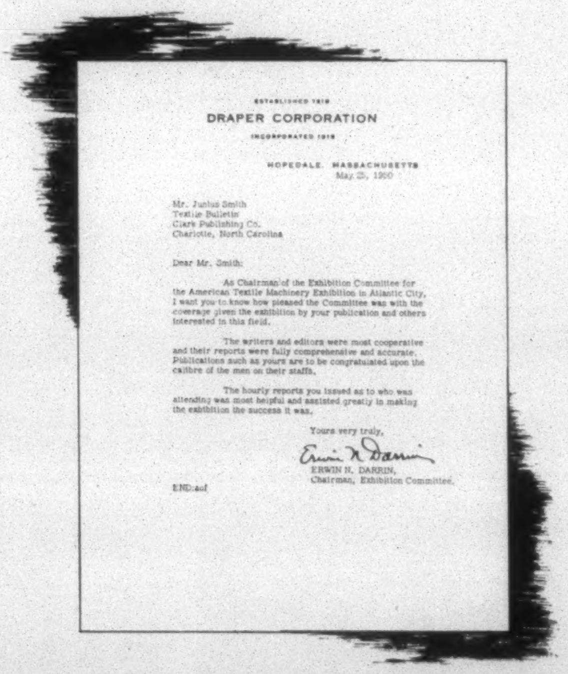
Albert C. Rau
Mgr., American Textile Mchy. Exhibition

Erwin N. Darrin
Chm., Exhibition Committee, A.T.M.E.

"The exhibition has proven to be, both from the point of sales and interest, far beyond expectations," said W. F. Lowell, vice-president of Saco-Lowell Shops and a member of the exhibition committee. Other members of the show committee besides Messrs. Bolton, Darrin and Lowell were: Frederic W. Howe, Jr., vice-president and general sales manager of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Samuel F. Rockwell, president and treasurer of Davis & Furber Machine Co.; W. H. Rometsch, secretary-treasurer of Fletcher Works, Inc.; Winthrop S. Warren, domestic sales manager for Universal Winding Co.; and Edgar A. Terrell, president of Terrell Machine Co. Actual operation of the huge show was under the experienced management of Albert C. Rau of Campbell-Fairbanks Exhibitions, Inc.

A spot check of the more than 240 firms demonstrating and displaying at Atlantic City Auditorium May 8 through 12 showed that many of the exhibits weighed in the neighborhood of 40 to 50 tons, and cost abound $100,000 each. Equipment on display was valued at about $5,000,000, all of it brought in on trailer trucks and freight cars. An army of more than 3,000 persons worked for the exhibitors in setting up, conducting and maintaining the booths.

Registration, complete with girl interpreters of all major foreign languages, was handled by the TEXTILE BULLETIN staff, which also published and distributed hourly mimeographed reports on all people who entered the auditorium. The bulletins, which totaled approximately 200 pages of single-spaced names on legal length paper, gave the name of the visitor, his firm, his position in that firm, city, and the hotel in Atlantic City at which he was registered. The number of mill men's names appearing on the bulletins totaled 9,376 from the United States and 885 from foreign countries—a grand total of 10,261. Many of the registration cards were illegible and therefore could not be transcribed; it would be safe to say that the number of mill men actually in attendance exceeded 12,000. Approximately 425 copies of each bulletin were mimeographed, making the total mimeograph run approximately 83,000. Total registration for the show was more than 22,000; this figure includes visitors' wives as well as textile school students, sales representatives, members of the exhibiting organizations and others not actually engaged in textile manufacturing and processing. Attendance from the Textile South, which has 80 per cent of the nations active spindles and 74 per cent of the looms, would unquestionably have been greater had it not been for the impending railway strike, which was called during exhibition week.



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HOPEDALE, MASSACHUSETTS
May 25, 1950

Mr. Junius Smith
Textile Bulletin
Clark Publishing Co.
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Smith:

As Chairman of the Exhibition Committee for the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City, I want you to know how pleased the Committee was with the coverage given the exhibition by your publication and others interested in this field.

The writers and editors were most cooperative and their reports were fully comprehensive and accurate. Publications such as yours are to be congratulated upon the calibre of the men on their staffs.

The hourly reports you issued as to who was attending was most helpful and assisted greatly in making the exhibition the success it was.

Yours very truly,

Erwin N. Darrin

ERWIN N. DARRIN,
Chairman, Exhibition Committee.

END:aof

Reproduction of letter complimenting TEXTILE BULLETIN on its registration bulletin service during the American Textile Machinery Exhibition.

Following is a breakdown, as to geographical area, of mill personnel attendance at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition.

UNITED STATES	
Alabama	67
Arkansas	1
California	10
Colorado	9
Connecticutt	396
Delaware	184
Georgia	237
Illinois	56
Indiana	10
Kentucky	15
Maine	123
Maryland	76
Massachusetts	1,097
Michigan	41
Minnesota	9
Missouri	16
New Hampshire	134
New Jersey	1,172
New York	1,206
North Carolina	586
Ohio	89
Oklahoma	1
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	2,676
Rhode Island	498
South Carolina	361
Tennessee	74
Texas	12
Vermont	9
Virginia	146
Wisconsin	38
West Virginia	24
Total	9,376

OTHER COUNTRIES	
Canada	318
South America	112
England	36
Germany	123
Italy	18
Sweden	12
Mexico	71
Japan	13
China	6
Finland	2
Switzerland	37
Denmark	4
Peru	4
Spain	3
Belgium	5
France	40
Israel	22
Burma	1
Holland	27
Greece	3
India	6
Austria	1
Egypt	1
Australia	3
Cuba	12
Norway	1
Syria	2
Scotland	1
Turkey	1
Total	885

Evaluating the Show

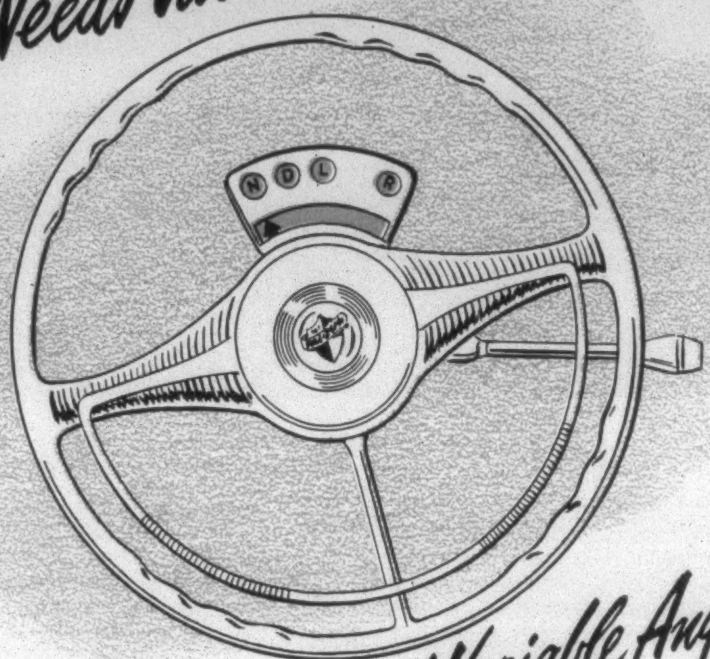
Since Nathaniel Mitchell may be considered as an unbiased observer, we give you further exerpts from his recent talk to the A.A.T.T.: "Many mill men came to the exhibit objectively to check up on machinery related to selected processes but before leaving, they found themselves deeply interested in new models or attachments which are applicable to other processes.

"As is to be anticipated, all mill men were not impressed or enthusiastic about the same exhibits. A round table discussion disclosed a surprising difference of opinions in regard to several newly developed machines and equipment selected especially for review by the group. Those interested in developments which facilitate quality of production were enthusiastic in their praise of certain units, while those looking for cost reducing machinery, etc., were equally outspoken about different machines and equipment.

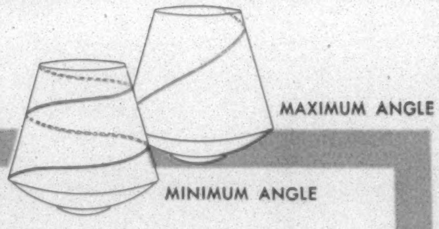
"An engineer's viewpoint in regard to the more important improvements in machinery and attachments designed, of a necessity, considers all phases of usage from both quality and economical standpoints. In appraising the potential value of machinery and equipment, it is also necessary to consider the impact on labor whenever revolutionary changes are developed. Recognition has to be given to whatever seeming demands may be needful for training operatives in developing the proper operating methods.

"In considering the problem of presenting one observer's ideas as to the outstanding features exhibited by the machinery manufacturing concerns, it was obvious that a full coverage of all of the outstanding elements would require far more time for reporting than would be logical to take under existing circumstances. The exhibit uncovered improvements and new developments in machinery associated with practically all of the individual divisions of production in the cotton, woolen and rayon fields. In the interest of simplicity, this review is being developed by divisions of productive processes and an effort is being made to cover

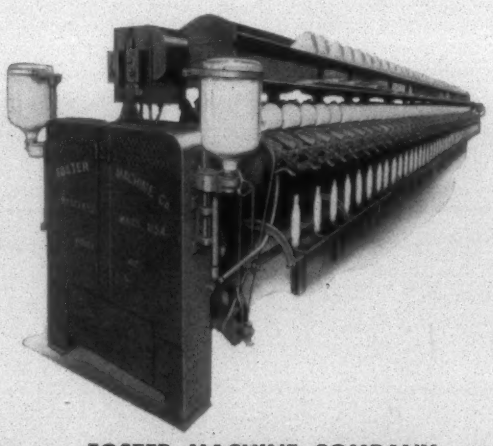
Your Car Needs Variable Speeds



Your Winders Need Variable Angles of Wind



Changing conditions on the highway require that your car be equipped with different speeds, and changing conditions in the textile industry require that your winders be equipped to produce different angles of wind without additional cost.



FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY

WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

Southern Office — Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Canadian Representative — Ross Whitehead & Co., Limited, University Tower Bldg., 660 St. Catherine St., West, Montreal, Que.; European Representative — Muschamp Taylor, Ltd., Manchester, England.

The Foster Model 102 gives you this FLEXIBILITY. It will handle any count or type of staple yarn with the same traverse mechanism and will wind any angle from 9° to 18°, simply by changing four small gears in the head end. It also can be equipped to wind any cone taper and parallel tubes.

This FLEXIBLITY allows you to switch from one fibre or count of yarn to another overnight, and is a genuine plus feature of the Foster Model 102, offered in addition to its many other qualifications: — economy of operation, high winding speeds (up to 700 y.p.m.), vibration-free construction, large package capacity, and many more labor saving and safety divices.

Send for Bulletin A-95 for Complete data.

FOSTER MODEL 102

The Flexible Winder

all of the interesting items with special emphasis being given to those which seemingly were most impressive.

"The average cotton mill executive can look ahead to the unfoldment of many of his desires as a result of the new models and improved technique found in the machinery exhibition. Picker lap control of an advanced nature is now available, better drawing sliver control is assured, improved quality and unit productions are assured in combed sliver. Longer drafts in both roving and spinning are now obtainable from all of the principle roving and spinning machinery.

"Advances have been exhibited in spooling, winding, warping and quilling as well as in the quality and efficiency of slashing. The exhibits clearly indicated the advances in both single shuttle and box loom weaving, not only from the standpoint of improvements in older models but in completely new designs as well.

"The cotton and rayon dyers, printers and finishers found corresponding improvement in the machinery exhibited for their division of the industry. The average rayon mill executive found similar advances in the machinery used in that division of the industry. Because of the close alliance between cotton and rayon processing requirements, both divisions share whatever degree or quality of improvement that is unfolded for either.

"The exhibit as a whole must have created a quality of uncertainty in the mind of the worsted spinner. Many of the new developments exhibited are of a revolutionary contrast to the conventional worsted mill machinery layout. All of those exhibited have been tested in the market and the results support the philosophy that these new methods are here to stay. The woolen mill executive found marked improvement in the types of machinery associated with the processes greatest in need of further development.

"By and large the officers and members of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers can look back with pride to the 1950 exhibition. The entire textile industry awards them a deserving WELL DONE." Using Mr. Mitchell's paper as a guide, the following paragraphs furnish consolidated information relative to the exhibits, divided into manufacturing and processing catagories.

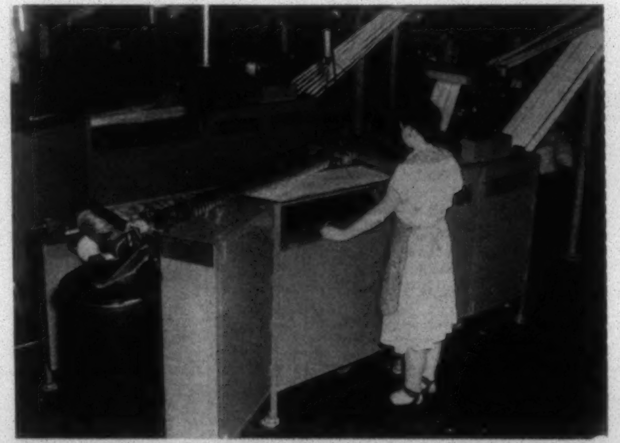
Opening, Blending and Picking

Proctor & Schwartz, says Mr. Mitchell, demonstrated its newest combined model for automatic stock blending (wool). This new development has proved of considerable value since it overcomes to a measured degree the difficulties found in conventional blending of various weights or types of materials. Another impressive development exhibited was the pneumatic pressure loading system unit, shown by Saco-Lowell Shops applied to a picker calender section. This system takes the place of the conventional drum brake assembly used on older models of pickers and provides a constant pressure on the lap roll at all times in the process of building a complete lap. Automatic pressure exerted by an air piston corrects or compensates for any tendency to develop variations in the size of the lap. This system can be applied to pickers now in operation.

Of particular interest to woolen mill executives was the C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp. stainless steel drying bowl with automatic controls and feeds. The Perlok process heavy tow stapling machine was exhibited by J. L. Lohrke, Jr. The machine was built by R. H. Hood Co. of Philadelphia, under the Perlok process controlled by Mr. Lohrke. The Hood exhibit also included a comprehensive display of combing equipment and other items including "Evanized" leather aprons.

Carding

Abington Textile Machinery Works' vacuum striping system for cards was shown in part in the Abington exhibit. "The newly developed idea of arranging the pipe work for conveying strippings from the card to the tank under the card room floor, rather than overhead as at present, met with great favor," according to Mr. Mitchell. Ashworth Bros., Inc., exhibited its various types of card clothing with much interest being manifested on the part of many mill men in the firm's wire conveyor belt. Benjamin Booth Co. also exhibited its various types of card clothing. Davis & Furber Machine



One of the hits of the American Textile Machinery Exhibition was the WARNER & SWASEY-PACIFIC converter, a new means to blend tows of various fibers into staple which is said to eliminate several processes formerly required and to give better, more uniform results. The machine also makes possible greater mill flexibility in production than has been possible in the past, according to executives of Pacific Mills, which designed it and has had several in use for a period of years.

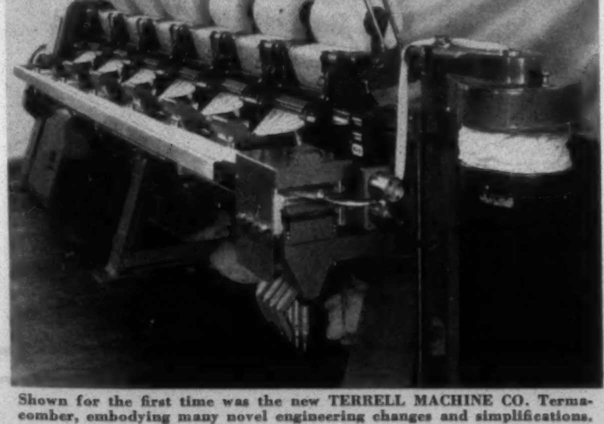
Co. exhibited its three-cylinder 60 x 72 woolen card. This new card embodied many new innovations. Also attracting much interest was the Davis & Furber woolen spinning frame and its newly developed electro pneumatic warp spooler. A new card feeder, manufactured by George S. Harwood & Son, was a part of the Davis & Furber exhibit.

The various types of card clothing exhibited by Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., also drew much attention from the visiting mill men. Interest at the Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., exhibit was centered on a demonstration of the firm's latest development in its worsted card with metallic clothing. Platt Bros. cotton card, exhibited by Atkinson, Haserick & Co., was of considerable interest to many cotton textile men. Sykes, Inc., also presented a comprehensive exhibit of card clothing.

Drawing and Combing

Observed with great interest was the Abington Textile Machinery Works exhibit of its equipment for removing noils from cotton combers. American Textile Engineering, Inc., representatives in the U. S. and Canada for Joh. Jacob Rieter & Co., Ltd., Winterthur, Switzerland, exhibited that firm's anti-friction ball bearing top rollers which are so designed as to give a minimum number of parts and a maximum performance. These rollers, when taken entirely apart, consist of only three parts: one being the main axle and the others being the two cots. Advantages claimed for these top rollers are (a) 25,000 hours of operating without lubricating, (b) self-aligning properties, (c) inexpensive shell construction, therefore inexpensive replacement, (d) improved spinning quality, (e) less power consumption, and (f) simplified construction.

Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Inc., drew much attention with its gill reducer which is especially designed for use in mills making worsted yarn. All parts are located inside the frame and gill head and are easily accessible from front and back of the machine.



Shown for the first time was the new TERRELL MACHINE CO. Termacomber, embodying many novel engineering changes and simplifications.

"The Saco-Lowell Shops worsted system machinery, starting with the drawing process, created a great deal of interest," Mr. Mitchell reported. "Their model DS drawing frame was operating on 64s wool with an average of six-inch staple length. It was equipped with the newly developed ball creel. The Shaw drafting element was adapted to the conventional controlled draft drawing frame chassis. The delivery, in turn, is to a balling head for packaging instead of into cans. The Saco-Lowell model No. 50 cotton comber, which represents all of the latest improvements was demonstrated with a great deal of interest. The James Smith & Son, Inc. improved Noble comb for worsted mills was observed with interest."

Terrell Machine Co. of Charlotte, N. C., caught the eye of exhibit visitors with its new Termacomber, for which the firm claims many engineering changes and simplifications. Special features as listed by the company include: (1) Simplified design throughout the machine reduces maintenance and makes settings rapid and easy to make. (2) Sealed ball bearings at critical points materially reduce the number of points needing periodic lubrication and produce a smooth running machine. (3) Automatic can changer reduces down time and attention required by the operator. (4) New principle of detaching produces better piece-up and sliver evenness. (5) Draw box weighting and adjusting features permit rapid and accurate roll settings. (6) Adequate change gears provide great flexibility for obtaining pan, table and coiler tensions and for varying draft settings. (7) Gear boxes are splash lubricated and completely enclosed. The shafts in the main gear box are all ball bearing mounted with one exception. Half lap and brush shafts as well as all detaching and draw rolls are ball bearing mounted.

"The Warner & Swasey Co. exhibit embraced the newly developed Pacific Converter which was functioning with two standard pin drafting units," Mr. Mitchell stated. "In operation, this system demonstrated its ability to cut tow and blend it with worsted stock, forming a controlled drafted sliver which, in turn, was processed through their latest development of pin drafters. The entire exhibit created a great deal of interest, especially in the mills which are developing the American system of worsted spinning. The Whitin Machine Works model T2E drawing frame, which is the new Bi-Coil sliver type, designed for 14-inch diameter cans similar to those used in the Model J comber, created a great deal of interest among the cotton mill men. The larger can provides for 23 to 24-pound capacity. The new electronic stop motion incorporated in this unit is seemingly a very worthwhile addition to the equipment. This development eliminates the possibility of shock or fires. The Whitin Model J high-speed comber, operating not only in their own exhibit, but with the Abington Textile Machinery Works' booth, created a great deal of interest. This unit was running at 150 nips per minute with a reported production of 35 to 36 pounds per hour."

Roving

Vistors to the booth of H & B American Machine Co. were impressed with that firm's S3 system 10 x 5 roving frame which was operating with a high rate of draft. The Saco-Lowell exhibit created much interest among worsted spinners with its FS4 roving frame designed for processing worsted fibers. The demonstration frame was a 10 x 5 frame, producing 2.00 hank roving cotton count from 45 grain sliver, with a draft of 10.8. This frame was equipped with a ball head creel, an innovation which was observed with much interest. Also sharing the spotlight in the Saco-Lowell exhibit was the FS2 frame which is designed for processing either cotton or synthetics in shorter staples. The Model G8 super-draft roving frame of Whitin Machine Works drew much attention of mill men interested in high draft equipment. The Whitin super-draft frames are designed to permit drafts from 18 and up.

Spinning

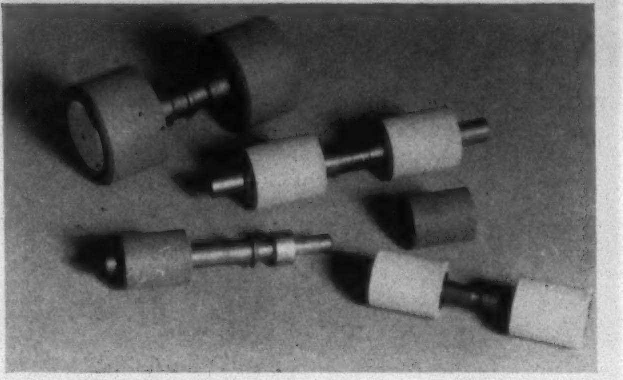
The American Paper Tube Co. exhibit featured its new, patented Plasti-weld carriers. Among these carriers shown was the A. P. T. warp bobbin which by means of the welded plastic inserts (with metal nose if required) is adaptable to blade spindles as well as the New Era and other sleeve type spindles. Woolen men were interested observers of the Davis & Furber Machine Co. wool spinning frame. Considerable interest was created by the H & B American Machine Co's. super high draft system utilizing double aprons and featuring a new design of cap bar and roller stand weightings. H & B also exhibited a four-roll high draft system designed for spinning finer counts of yarn.

Worsted yarn spinners were attracter to the McGlynn-Hays exhibit where that firm's latest development of worsted spinning frame was demonstrated. This frame is of an entirely new design and created much interest. The Pneumafil Corp. demonstrated its latest models of equipment. Many mills have become interested in this equipment, it is reported, and are finding it helpful from an operating standpoint.

SKF Industries, Inc., attracted exhibit visitors with displays of its roller bearing spindle bolsters and ball bearing tape tension pulleys for spinning and twisting frames, standard bearings of different types and sizes, and pillow blocks for general use on textile equipment. SKF also displayed a section of a spinning frame equipped with 16 spindles and four tension pulleys. Saco-Lowell demonstrated its four-inch gauge SS-4 worsted spinning frame, equipped with the New Era spindles spinning from 2.00 hank roving to 20s worsted count for 13.3 cotton count with a draft of 13.3 on 2 ¾-inch ring and from 3.00 hank roving double creel, spinning 21.4s cotton count yarn with a draft of 14.3 on the 2½-inch ring.

The Whitin Machine Works Model F2 spinning frame, which is its standard model equipped with all of the latest innovations, was observed by exhibit visitors operating smoothly on fine counts. The Whitin Model E wool spinning frame was surveyed with interest by woolen men. Ring sizes on the Model E range from 3½ inches to five inches and traverse up to 11-inch maximum. Bobbin capacities range close to 24 ounces of yarn net weight. The R. H. Wood Perlok staple spinning machine proved of great interest to representatives of mills contemplating spinning yarns from tow.

Robert MacAllister, *left*, and Rex Bennett, both members of the sales staff of FORMICA CO., examine a rayon cake. It was part of the company's display at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition where the 75 Formica items manufactured for the textile industry were shown.



AMERICAN TEXTILE ENGINEERING, INC., drew considerable interest with its new anti-friction ball bearing top rollers.

Twisting

Because of its new innovations, throwsters manifested much interest in the new King Spool twister shown by the Fletcher Works, Inc. U. S. Textile Machine Co. impressed throwsters with its high-speed throwing machine with a tapered end package. The Model P ring twister of Whitin Machine Works was exhibited for the first time and drew favorable comments from mill men because of its improved developments. Also shown by Whitin was the Model C6 precision ring twister, developed originally for rayon manufacturers but now used as a combination high-speed and heavy-duty twister for handling large package twisting at high spindle speeds. Rayon twisters were impressed by the design and ruggedness of this machine.

Winding

Abbott Machine Co. drew visitors to its booth with the first showing of its electric eye magazine creeling attachment on its automatic quiller. The electronic eye enables the machine to magazine the supply packages without danger of breaking ends down during the tieing up of transfers. Abbott also exhibited its automatic pin boards. Much interest was shown in the Barber-Colman automatic quiller, a new development which is just going into production. The unit exhibited was the type which does not require pin boards, but pin board mechanism can be easily mounted when desired. The quiller can be operated up to 15,000 r.p.m. for filament yarns; lower twists are operated at reduced speeds.

Cone and tube winders and doublers exhibited by Foster Machine Co. impressed mill men interested in well developed machinery. F. A. Lazenby & Co. created a great deal of interest with its exhibit of cop and bobbin winding equipment, featuring its bobbin winder equipped with precision measured yardage control.

"The Universal Winding Co. newly developed automatic winding equipment, because of its extraordinary innovations especially in its automatic features, practically stole the show," Mr. Mitchell reported. "While this winding equipment identified as Unifil winders was recognized as revolutionary and actually untested in a large way, it did, however, stir the interest of all mill men. There was the usual speculation as to how practical it would prove in use in the average mill. It is to be anticipated that this company will watch this development in the interest of making sure that it is practically fool proof before it is put on the market. The automatic features found in the cone winders when ready for use in the mills will unquestionably result in not only marked reductions in winding costs, but it should improve the quality of tying of knots and thus cut down some of the problems that are found in long tails or slip knots under ordinary conditions." Sharing the spotlight with the Unifil winder was Universal's eight-spindle Auto-Coner, a drum winder which automatically picks up the ends of the yarn whenever a break occurs and ties them in a knot. Robert Leeson, Universal president, revealed that the Unifil and Auto-Coner would not be ready for production for about two years. Also included in the Universal exhibit were a new high-speed precision winder, a twister coner, several different types of take-up heads, and two gangs of No. 50 machines equipped with both new and standard at-

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. . . LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT famous for QUALITY the world over.

LOOM STOPS are costly in every mill. They affect production, quality and quantity—decrease efficiency—increase costs—REDUCE PROFITS.

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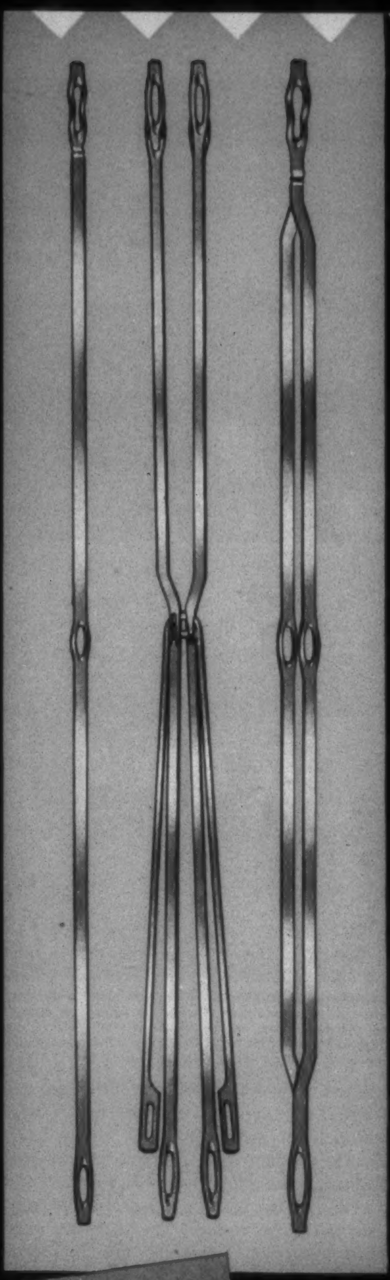
To overcome this one big obstacle to full production and *Top Quality Weave,* standardize on Ste-Hed-Co, the loom harness equipment that's perfect in design, construction and high polished finish.

So . . . wherever your yarn meets metal, make sure you are Ste-Hed-Co equipped.

The choice of leading mills everywhere . . . **Ste-Hed-Co** Loom Harness Equipment "Weaves the World's Needs."



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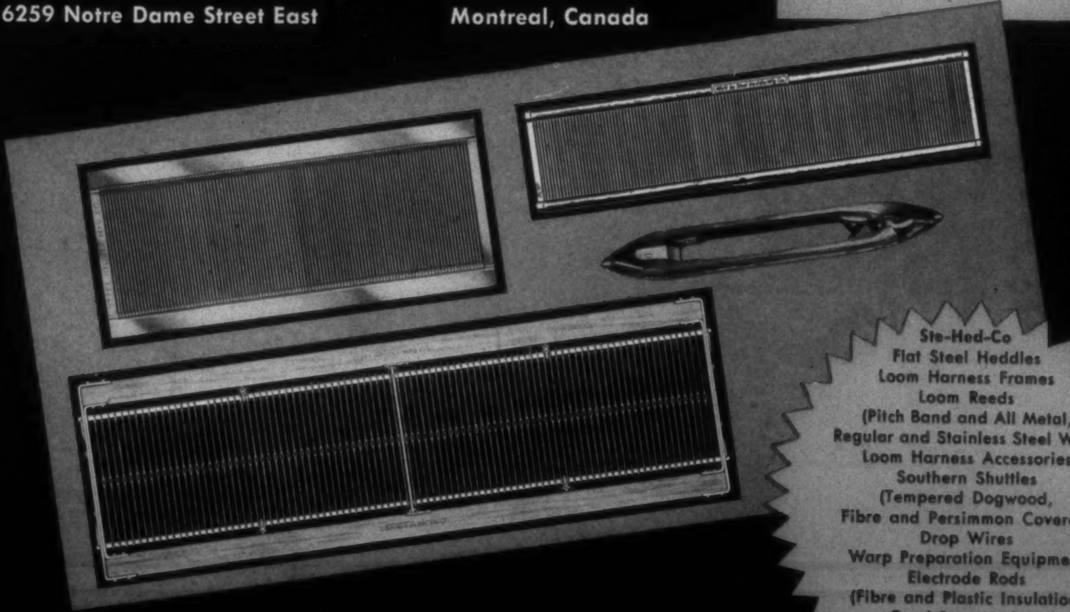

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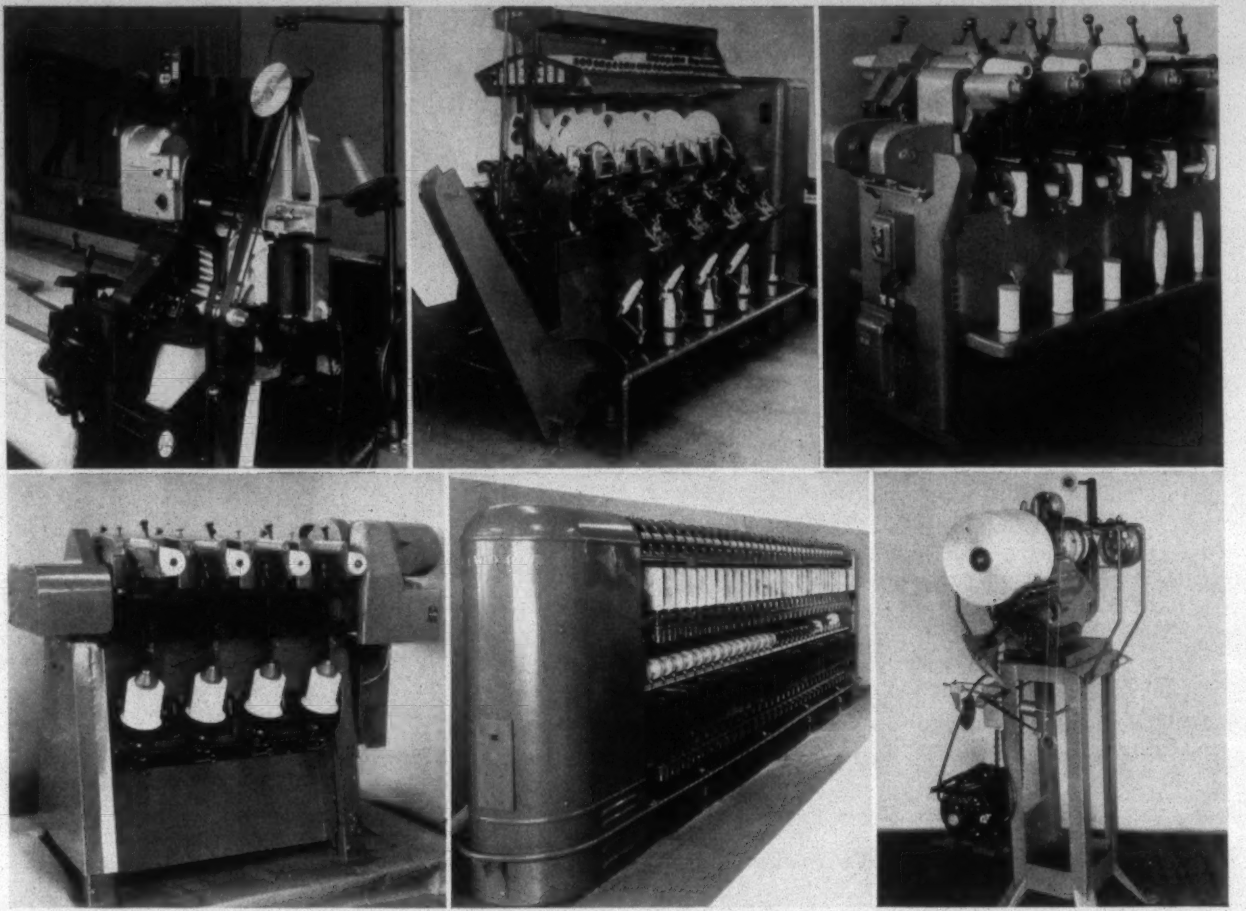


Photographed at the UNIVERSAL WINDING CO. display—*Top row, left to right:* the Unifil loom winder winding filament yarn on a Draper loom; eight-spindle Auto-Coner winding nine-inch diameter packages of cotton yarns; high-speed precision winder which features both increasing yarn speed and constant yarn speed. *Bottom row, left to right:* the Universal twister-coner which twists and cones in one operation (equipped with two-for-one spindle); direct take-up head for continuous processing of rayon yarn; Atwood Division's new Unirail uptwister equipped with Uniflex spindle, conventional, straight-end headless and tapered-end headless package take-up and other attachments.

tachments. Universal's Atwood Division exhibited the new Unirail uptwister equipped with the new Uniflex spindle, as well as the Model 10 ring twister and Model 200 redraw, and a bobbin unbalance indicator and a spindle dynamometer.

Following the trend toward elimination of handling, Whitin Machine Works exhibited its development of the knot-tying device on the Schweiter winder. This machine cuts out the intermediate winding operation. The only work for the operator in conjunction with this unit is to keep the magazine filled with bobbins and, should an end break, to tie it. The machine automatically ties bobbin end to bobbin end.

Warping

A display of various types of both wood and metal beams for beaming featured the exhibit of the Allen Co. Barber-Colman automatic spooling and warping equipment demonstrating the latest attachments and improvements attracted much interest. Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. featured its spindle driven warper with its variety of new designs. Hayes Industries, Inc., Hubbard Spool Co. and Milton Machine Works, Inc., exhibited their lines of both wood and metal beams for beaming. The Robert Reiner, Inc., sectional warper SW-24 and its full width beaming machine equipped to handle 36-inch flange and 84-inch between head beams drew the attention of many observers.

ROBERT REINER, INC., had on exhibit a full-width beamer, a sectional warper and a magazine creel section.

Slashing

Atkinson, Haserick & Co. exhibited the Hibbert Moist-Air and drying sizing machine, which created much interest. Of particular interest to most mill men was the arrangement of control instruments on this machine. Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. demonstrated its Gentle Air slasher through the medium of colored slides showing the various installations. Charles B. Johnson Machine Works operated an air taxi service during the exhibit, using two airplanes to take visitors to the Johnson plant at Paterson, N. J., to view the firm's latest model sizer.

Drawing-in, Knot Tying

"The new Barber-Colman Co. Model SH drawing-in machine equipped for drawing up to 20 harnesses with eight banks of drop wires created market interest on the part of all mill men observing the unit in operation," Mr. Mitchell reported. "The industry has been waiting a long time for this machine which accounts for the natural interest in it. The exhibited machine is capable of drawing a 66-inch width warp. Mills considering the purchase of this machine should specify their widest width and greatest harness requirements as the machine can handle a full range without complication. The machine will draw a double beam, split sheet, leased warp, flat sheet, double beam with one and one lease on each beam,

Important Factors To Consider in HIGH DRAFT SPINNING

While there are many factors to look for in modern spinning equipment, two of the most important are high drafts and quality yarn. Most mills today are fully aware of the savings to be made in card room machinery by investing in high draft spinning.

What mills must look for however as a natural complement to high drafts is a good quality yarn both as to evenness and strength.

Some systems on the market today are fully capable of achieving high drafts but this equipment cannot as a consequence produce quality yarns. Other systems are able to produce satisfactory yarns but cannot succeed in reaching the high drafts which are so necessary in today's highly competitive markets.

During the past few years H & B American Machine Company, fully aware of these factors, has devoted most of its research and development work to the improvement of high draft spinning systems *and* to the production of quality yarns with these systems. Consequently, we have recently announced to the trade, three new systems for long draft spinning. These are:

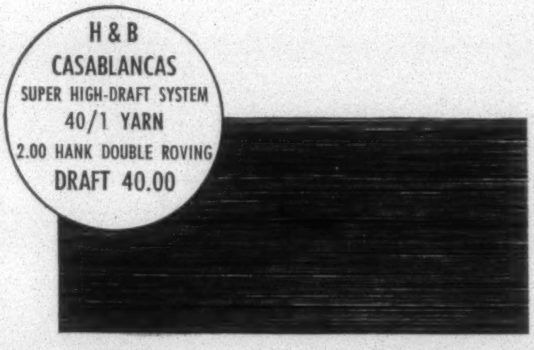
- the H & B Casablancas Super High-Draft System
- the H & B Casablancas 4-Roll High-Draft System
- the H & B Casablancas S-3 System

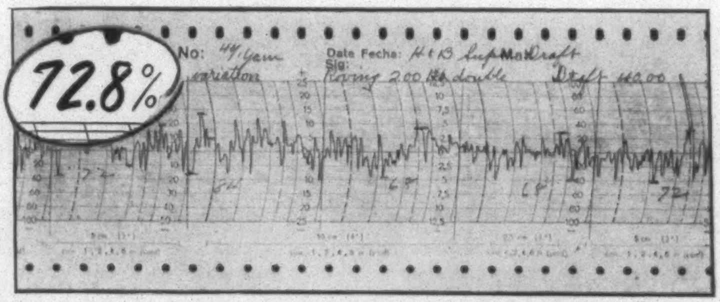
Any one of these is designed and equipped to offer not only higher drafts but quality yarns as well.

In one installation of the Super High-Draft system we are producing from 1 1/16" staple cotton 30's yarn made from .60 hank roving single in the creels. The average break factor is running in the neighborhood of 2350 to 2400 and, of course, the draft in this case is 50.

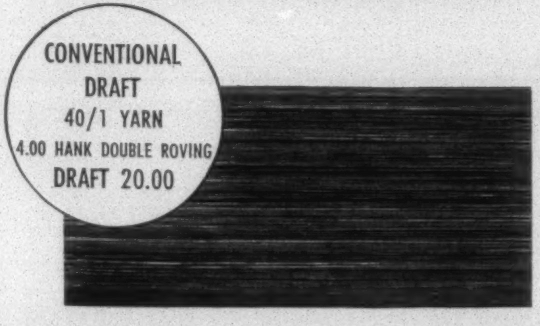
This is proof enough that H & B offers both yarn quality and high drafts in one system. Don't overlook this yarn quality factor any more than you would overlook high drafts. The H & B Casablancas High-Draft Spinning Systems are the only Systems today which offer both factors.

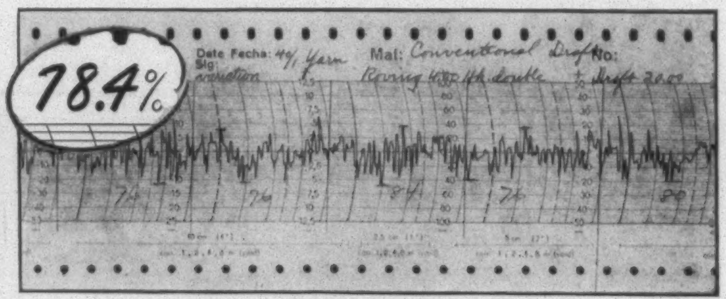
When considering new spinning be sure to discuss this question with one of our sales engineers.





Above: Yarn Variation H & B Casablancas Super High-Draft





Above: Yarn Variation Conventional Draft

H&B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION • PAWTUCKET, R. I., U. S. A.
Branch Offices: Atlanta, Ga. — 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg.; Charlotte, N. C. — 1201 Johnston Bldg.

Builders of MODERN TEXTILE MACHINERY

William Johnson, general manager of CHARLES B. JOHNSON, who holds a commercial pilot's license, at the controls of one of the two airplanes his organization had at Atlantic City, N. J., during the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. Those who wished to see the Johnson warp sizer, fully assembled and with power coupled up, were flown to Paterson, N. J., and back in a matter of a few hours.

double beam with one and one lease on one beam and flat sheet on the other. The machine can draw at the rate of 2,000 to 4,000 ends per minute. The over-all rate of drawing ranges from 140 to 200 strokes of the needle per minute. This is taking into consideration all the time required for preparation and removal of the drawn warp.

"The Barber-Colman Co. warp tying machines indicated as equipped for tying cotton, wool, worsted and synthetics including monofilaments created a great deal of interest. Mill men were especially interested in the 56LL machine which ties a warp in one lease. The various types of Barber-Colman humidifying equipment and control instruments were also observed with much interest."

The Uster Corp. exhibits, embracing its warp-tying machine, dropper pinning machine, as well as various instruments for evenness testing, etc., created a marked interest on the part of the mill men. The Uster machine ties the full width of a warp sheet in one lease.

Weaving

The loom exhibit proved to be of great interest and attendance was high during the entire show. A. & W. Machine Co. demonstrated a filling feeder for C. & K. automatic bobbin changing looms. With Models B and C of this attachment, the loom uses only two shuttles, but the four cells of the magazine are in operation for each shuttle. The filling from each pair of cells is taken alternately, resulting in the filling in the magazine being used evenly. Aluminum Co. of America, American Paper Tube Co., Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. and other supply companies displayed their lines of loom beams and bobbins, with particular interest being manifested in the newly developed plastic shuttle bobbins.

"The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works exhibit was made up of seven weaving units," Mr. Mitchell reported. "The multiple-shuttle narrow fabric loom shown was operating at much greater than normal productive speed. The two new narrow ware needle looms demonstrated a marked increase in productive capacity over older models as well as improved design from an operating and tending standpoint. The S-6 automatic 2x1 call box, bobbin changing dobby loom represents the latest design in this type of loom. The S-4 75 per cent automatic shuttle changing dobby loom incorporates many of the S-6 features, such as a shuttle changer for two shuttles, No. 30 feeler, precision let-off and the new deluxe Crompton & Knowles beam. This particular beam will stand a warp pressure of 55 tons at 26 inch warp beam diameter without deflecting the barrel beam head. The C-4 automatic 4x2 call box, bobbin changing dobby loom can be quickly changed to a 4x1 automatic bobbin-changing or semi-automatic on a 4x4 pick and pick basis. The C-5 automatic 4x1 call box, bobbin changing dobby loom operating at 162 picks per minute on spun synthetic yarn demonstrates the sturdiness of the loom when operating at high speed. This loom is equipped with a new type of vacuum filling control which proved of great interest to weavers in attendance. The W-3 automatic 4x1 box, bobbin changing, head motion woolen and worsted loom incorporates all of the recent improvements including a general strengthening of the loom as a whole. The new innovations were observed by the woolen manufacturers with a great deal of interest. The let-off motion on this loom is fully automatic. It was designed to contain more uniform control on the warp and create a more even appearing fabric than is possible when using the friction type of let-off. It also permits correction of present deficiencies when fixers or weavers change weights at random.

"The element which proved of perhaps greater interest than anything shown in the exhibit was the electronic device developed by Crompton & Knowles for operating and controlling tension between the let-off and the take-up on the S Model loom. Many observers were inclined to feel that this equipment is a fore-runner to the much needed elimination of start-up marks. The engineers do not feel that it has passed the full test requirements as yet but it has great promise. From a weaving standpoint, this development is the most outstanding of the exhibit.

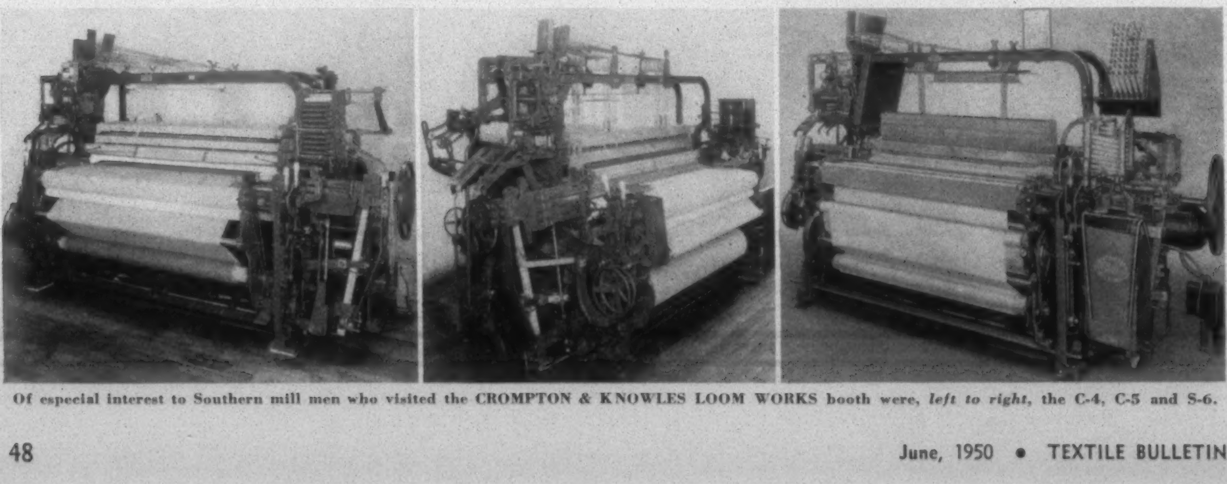
"The Draper Corp. exhibit displayed six of the latest model looms weaving on a variety of fabrics. A great deal of interest was shown in the Draper-Diehl power transmitter which was displayed on one of the X-2 looms. This unit comprises a break and clutch embodied in the one unit. In spite of the fact that the newer models of Draper looms are so well known and used in practically all mills, nevertheless there was an outstanding interest in the looms in operation in the exhibit.

"The Fletcher Works, Inc., narrow fabric loom was observed with interest. One of the most interesting developments of an unusual nature was the Warner Electric Brake Mfg. Co.'s electric clutch drive which was shown by the Hunt Machine Works, Inc. on one of the Hunt looms. While this drive does not appear to be developed to the extent that it undoubtedly will reach in the near future, it does have outstanding features and it was observed with a great deal of real interest by all weavers in attendance."

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. interested many observant mill men with its display of modern loom harness equipment. Such was the interest of this company in the exhibition that on May 10 the firm's Philadelphia plant was closed for the day and the more than 600 employees entrained in a body to visit the Atlantic City show. This new spirit in employee-employer relationship created a great deal of favorable comment.

Finishing, Dyeing and Printing

So far as conditions at the exhibit hall would permit, recently developed machines produced by the various dyeing and finishing



Of especial interest to Southern mill men who visited the CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS booth were, *left to right*, the C-4, C-5 and S-6.

Tuffer Cylinder Cloth is "Engineered" for the Job

Tuffer cylinder cloth foundation plays a vital role in the carding process. It is the backbone that supports the wires while they do their work.

To do this properly it must have great strength, it must be thick enough to give vertical support to the wires, and too, must be flexible enough to permit some wire displacement and yet draw the wire back into position when the pressure is removed.

The complete satisfaction of our customers, year after year, is proof indeed that our patented 4-ply Tuffer Cylinder Cloth does its job exceedingly well. It positively will not separate under severest use. A careful examination will convince *you* of its superiorities. There's no better foundation made than TUFFER CYLINDER CLOTH.

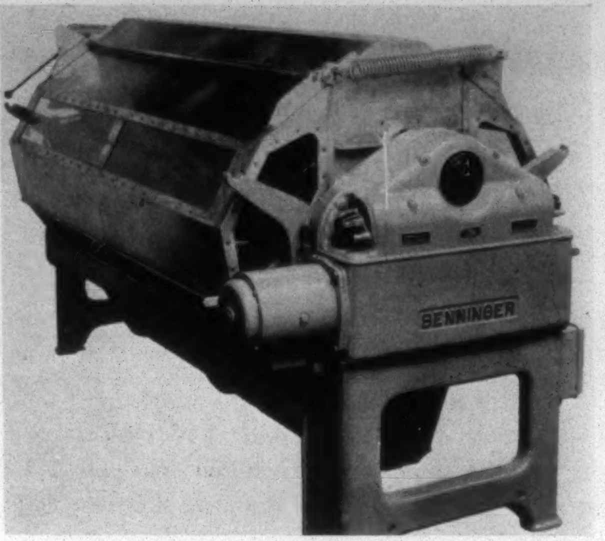
HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.

Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas *Direct Representation in Canada* A-4

TUFFER
CARD CLOTHING

IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE



H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO. held the first American showing of the Swiss-made Benninger dye jig, which features an automatic reversing and stopping device. Butterworth is now exclusive American representative for Benninger Engineering Co., Ltd.

machinery manufacturers were displayed and operated. The H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. line of equipment impressed exhibit visitors with the remarkable developments of Butterworth's two-roll bullet padder and the new two-compartment washer and the Ripple Flo overfeed. The Butterworth exhibit also featured the Benninger dye jig, manufactured by Benninger Engineering Co., Ltd., Uzwil, Switzerland, for whom Butterworth is the American representative. An outstanding feature of the Benninger dye jig is the automatic reversing and stopping device with self-acting passage counter. With automatic reversal, dye house production is increased; labor costs are reduced because one man can operate up to six machines. Birch Bros., Inc., displayed its line of auxilary equipment, attracting much interest. Carbomatic Corp. featured its new type infra-red heat generator, the Una-Ray, designed to widen the use of direct gas infra-red heat. A feature of this device is complete screening to insure safety and freedom from scorching and localized overheating. Cook-P & N Machine Co., Inc., exhibited padding equipment and the auxilairy units drew substantial interest as did that of Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

David Gessner Co. showed for the first time a version of its semidecating machine. The unit, which is not yet in production, has a ten to one hydraulic drive, automatic tension automatic guide for apron, new live pressure roll and an automatic valve control. Illustrating the continuous advances made during and since the war to meet the clothroom requirements of stepped-up textile production, Hermas Machine Co. demonstrated a new Hermas motor driven brushing machine, a new tensionless measuring and inspecting machine and a new jay box. Hermas also exhibited its standard AV shear.

Visitors to the Rodney Hunt Machine Co. exhibit were treated to the first public demonstration of two full-size Tensitrol washers, the rope and open width styles. It is stated that these washers give extremely efficient washing at high speeds while keeping the cloth in a completely relaxed condition. Also featured in the Rodney Hunt booth was a display by the firm's industrial roll division showing rolls of various types, with metal, wood and rubber covered rolls being arranged for easy viewing and study in the center of the booth. James Hunter Machine Co.'s tensionless scouring and wet processing equipment attracted much attention from finishers. The firm's adjustable reel sample dye kettle also attracted a great deal of interest.

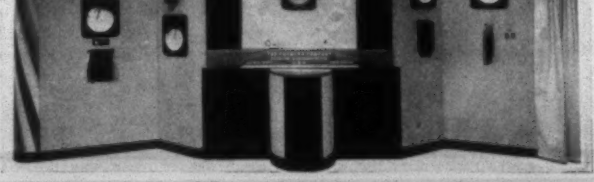
Marshall & Williams exhibited its new positive overfeed. Mounted on a regular tenter frame, it showed uniform control of amount of slack or overfeed on tenter dryer from minus five per cent to plus 35 per cent. The overfeed is manufactured in this country by Marshall & Williams under license from Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England. Morrison Machine Works attracted many exhibit visitors with its display of modern euxiliary equipment. Mount Hope Machinery Co. created a great deal of interest with its new slack-selvage eliminator for use on sheers and cloth winding machinery. National Drying Machinery Corp. presented the first public display of its loop dryer conveyor girts for use in festoon type dryers for curing resins. National also showed a new print goods dryer and a new rayon cake dryer featuring unit construction which may be controlled individually for temperature and air volume. B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., featured its line of modern auxiliary equipment. The Rice Barton Corp. single-color printing machine equipped for vinyl film printing received a great deal of attention. The five-pound sample raw stock dye kettle of Riggs & Lombard, Inc., attracted the attention of laboratory men. This Riggs & Lombard instrument also can be adapted to package dyeing.

Smith, Drum & Co. displayed the new pulsating-skein dyeing machine for worsted yarn which is said to be economical in its steam and water consumption, and its one-pound package dyeing machine. The dyeing equipment of Venango Engineering Co., Inc., was observed with much interest as were the padders and jigs of Van Vlaanderen Machine Co. Also viewed with much interest by exhibit visitors were the John Waldron Corp. printing and converting machinery and the Werner Machine Co., Inc., new developments in jig dyeing. Winsor & Jerauld featured a package unit consisting of a high-speed W. & J. tenter and the firm's latest improved "reflected light type" electronically controlled weft straightener. A new development in the tenter is the conveyor type opener assemblies at both ends of the machine. Windsor & Jerauld also showed its new pintype chain which can be connected easily to the clip without distrubing the chain. Woonsocket Napping Machinery Co. showed two napping machines set up to operate in tandem.

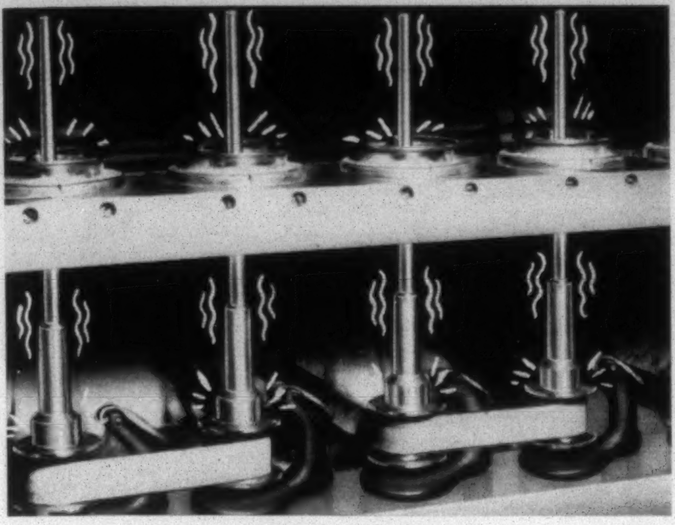
This highly complex machine, capable of measuring and recording variations in sliver and yarn uniformity, with micrometer accuracy, is the new PACIFIC evenness tester, which made its debut at the American Textile Machinery Exhibition. J. G. Anderson, *left*, ANDERSON MACHINE SHOP, INC., Needham Heights, Mass., the builder, and Robert C. Wilkie, director of the engineering research department of Pacific Mills at Lawrence, Mass., explain operation of the tester in both research and mill production control problems.

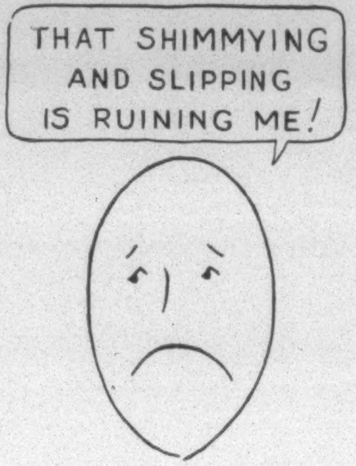
Instruments

Attracting much attention in the display of instruments was the Pacific Evenness Tester manufactured by Anderson Machine Shop, Inc., the outgrowth of a cotton testing instrument originally developed in 1922 by E. Dean Walen, now vice-president and head of the worsted division of Pacific Mills. This instrument is believed to be the only known means of making a positive record of sliver and yarn uniformity on every known textile, the manu-

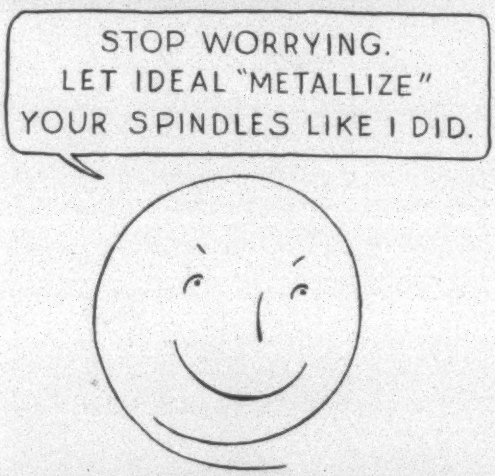


THE FOXBORO CO. exhibit was designed to give a working demonstration of the newest developments in control instrumentation for textile processes.

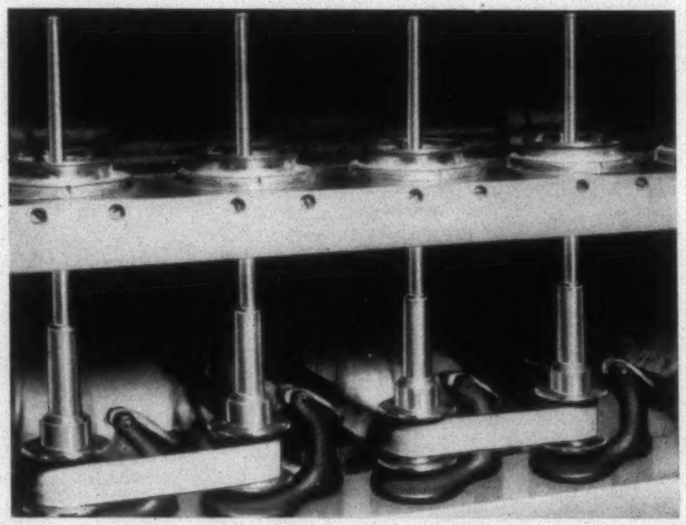


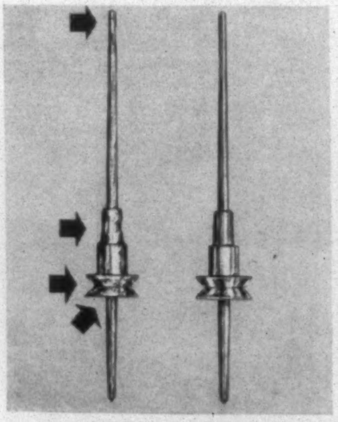

THAT SHIMMYING AND SLIPPING IS RUINING ME!

. . . not only bruising and tangling my yarn, but wearing out my equipment. Those worn spindles and wobbling bobbins have cut production 10 per cent already, and they're getting worse!


STOP WORRYING. LET IDEAL "METALLIZE" YOUR SPINDLES LIKE I DID.

I've had no trouble at all with vibration or bobbin slippage since Ideal Machine Shops "Metallized" my spindles. I'm getting smooth, balanced operation on every spindle these days, and that means better quality yarn plus greater volume.





Worn spindle tops, acorns, and whorls are rebuilt with Ideal's high-carbon "Metallizing" process. Special treatment under whorls gives Ideal rebuilt spindles an exclusive oil-retaining feature. In many cases, "Metallized" spinning spindles last longer than new ones. Next time let Ideal rebuild your spindles *better than new!*

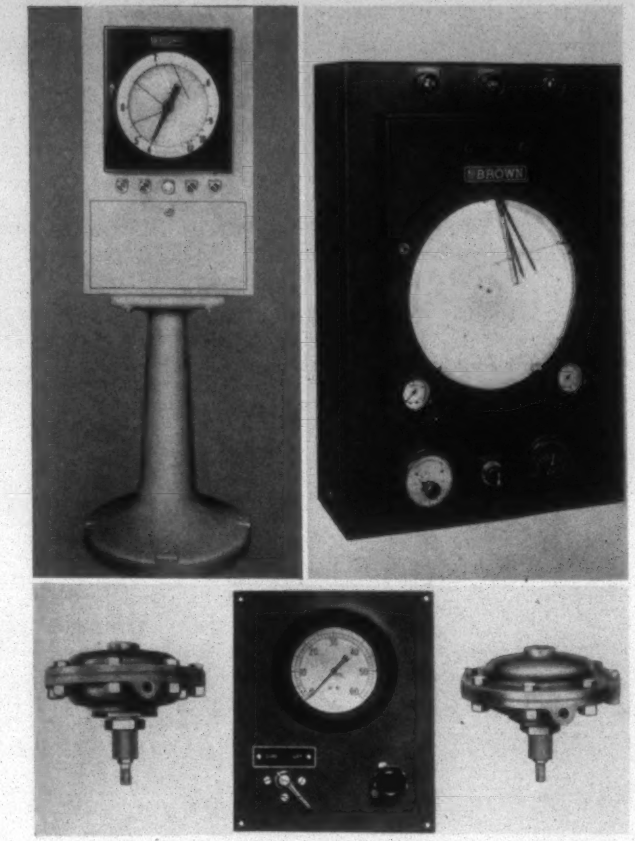
Illustration at left shows Worn Spindle
Illustration at right shows Ideal Rebuilt Spindle

IDEAL MACHINE SHOPS, INC.

Phones 4161 and 4391

BESSEMER CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

26TH YEAR OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE TO TEXTILE MILLS



BROWN INSTRUMENTS DIVISION OF MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL REGULATOR CO., featured *(top left)* its electronic Moist-o-Graph instrument for measuring and controlling the moisture content of sized warp yarn, the dye kettle controller *(top right)*, and its roll loading system *(bottom)* for various textile processing machinery.

facturer states. It is said to provide, through the use of electronic recording, a much greater magnification and much finer gauge and can thus evaluate the uniformity of practically all yarns processed over the worsted, woolen, cotton, rayon and other systems. Fielden Electronics, Inc., introduced its Type RH-1 electronic hygrometer which is said to give a direct visual indication of percentage relative humidity at any normal atmospheric temperature. The Foxboro Co. exhibit, featuring the new Model 40 CycleLog controller, drew much comment. Among other Foxboro instruments displayed and attracting much interest were the Twaddell density controller, Dynalog recorder, a flow transmitter, packaged control cabinets and two types of pneumatic loading panels. The Hart-Moisture-Meters instruments for establishing the moisture in cotton from bulk samples drew much attention as did the Macbeth Corp's. color matching lights, cotton classing skylight and color densitometers.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co's. display of the wide variety of items produced by its Brown Instruments Division proved to be a crowd stopper. Of particular interest to exhibit visitors was the Brown electronic Moist-o-Graph, a recently designed instrument for measuring and controlling the moisture content of sized warp yarn, and the Brown dye kettle controller designed and built to meet the stringent requirements of dyers interested in efficient processing of quality fabrics. Other Brown instruments attracting much attention were the pneumatic roll loading station, an electrically operated pneumatic diverting relay, the Pressuretrol, a portable recording thermometer-hygrometer, portable relative humidity and temperature recorder, wet-and-dry bulb thermometer, Electronik potentimeter controller and other items.

The display of Scott Testers, Inc., especially the new 15-inch Tensilgram recorder, attracted marked attention. Taylor Instrument Co's. continuous-reading size-viscosity recorder also was viewed with much interest. Uster Corp. exhibited for the first time in this country the Uster automatic electronic indicator for use with the Uster evenness tester. The instrument, also known as the Uster intergrator, continuously indicates as a percentage the average variation of sliver, roving and yarn.

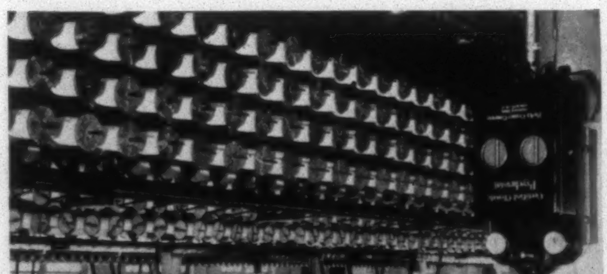
Electric Motors

Electric motors displayed by Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., General Electric, Speed Control Corp. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. were all viewed with interest by exhibit visitors. A complete operating display of a slasher drive high-lighted the exhibit of General Electric's apparatus department. The three motor drive with associated motor-genrator sets and control was connected to a giant artist's mural of a slasher, simulating as near as possible an actual installation. Emphasizing electric drive and control for the textile industry, the G. E. exhibit contained many displays that could be operated by the spectators. In operation at the show were an adjustable-speed a-c motor, a Thy-mo-trol drive, a magnetic speed variator drive, an electronic shuttle detector, and a hysteresis yarn tension brake. Other G. E. equipment shown included two new combination magnetic switches, a four-unit-high circuit breaker, a screenless open textile motor, a standard sleeve-bearing loom motor, a flywheel loom motor, loom switches, and a rayon spinning motor. There was also a model of a load center unit substation, and murals depicting a card drive, an ACA motor range drive installation, and modern power distribution facilities.

Speed Control Corp. exhibited working models of variable speed and tensioning devices applicable to textile machines. These Specon devices are said to be much advanced over the usual variable speed drives, transmissions and controls.

Humidifying Equipment

The displays of humidifying equipment by American Moistening Co., Bahnson Co., Buensod-Stacey, Inc., Parks-Cramer Co. and Walton Laboratories, Inc., were studied with great interest by many exhibit visitors. Featuring the Parks-Cramer exhibit, and the center of much attention, was the operation of two separate, automatically controlled systems of atomizer humidification. One was the conventional system of humidifiers controlled on the customary "on-



At top, the **PARKS-CRAMER CO.** Gradumatic humidifier installed in a mill *(inset* is enlarged view of humidifier) and *below*, the Parks-Cramer Certified Climate Psychrostat in action.

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY
STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY
Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—*if* your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

Simply write, wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

and-off" basis. The other was the new Gradumatic system of humidifiers, which ran continuously with output varied by the Certified Climate Psychrostat on a "floating control" basis. It was observed that merely by breathing on the humidity regulator, the output of the Gradumatic humidifiers could be varied quickly through a wide range.

Auxiliary Equipment

The Durant Mfg. Co. product meter and Eriez Mfg. Co. magnets for use in industry were well displayed and received favorable attention. SKF Industries, New Departure and Fafnir Bearing Co. displays of roller and ball bearings were observed with real interest by exhibit visitors. The Kearney Mfg. Co., Inc., Hygrolit equipment with adjustable spray; Walter Kidde & Co. compensator providing for uniform tension; Livingstone Engineering Co. Speedylectric steam jet cleaner; C. W. Logeman Co. homogenizing equipment; Lydon Bros., Inc., electrically operated twist setting and conditioning unit and the homogenizing equipment of Manton Gaulin Mfg. Co. were all observed and studied with interest.

The new Vari-spin variable speed drive of Reeves Pulley Co., demonstrating the ability to vary speeds of machinery while in operation, attracted the attention of many. Standard Electronic Research Corp. exhibited its yarn checker and electron micrometer and the Takk Corp. showed its static control equipment.

The Foreign Displays

"The Ernest L. Frankl Associates' exhibit of the S. A. Officina Meccanica Sant' Novara Italian worsted spinning frame and the improved rectilinear comb of the PM type; the Muschamp Taylor, Ltd. display of automatic package and pirm; the Joh. Jacob Rieter Co., Ltd., ring spinning frame; the Societe Anonyme Adolphe Saurer type No. 100W automatic loom; the Stellite American Corp. double twisting frame and the newly designed rectilinear comb and intersecting gill box were all observed with mixed interest," Mr. Mitchell reported. "The Trumeter Co. precision measuring and counting instruments where observed with interest and the Tweedales & Smalley, Ltd. ring twisting frame received a great deal of attention," he stated.

Hayes Elected By South Carolina Group

THE increasing threat of foreign competition was posed as one of the vital problems facing the American cotton textile industry at the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina May 11-13 at Charleston, S. C. The state group adopted a resolution calling the attention of Congress to this threat: "We view with tremendous alarm this serious threat to our employees and to our industry and we call upon the Congress of this nation to maintain adequate tariff barriers to protect the jobs of American citizens."

Earlier, F. Sadler Love, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, one of the principal speakers at the meeting, told the South Carolina cotton manufacturers: "You know, of course, that our primary concern at this time is with the threat of competition from foreign mills which are subsidized with American tax money. Since 1947 our exports of cotton goods from this country have declined by approximately one billion yards. Thus, we are faced on the one hand with the loss of our export markets and on the other hand with an impending avalanche of goods made by cheap labor. The mission which is now in Tokyo is endeavoring to search out the facts regarding Japan, while other members of our organization are making ready a presentation which will oppose the further reduction in tariffs which is currently threatened by our government. We feel that this is probably the most important problem with which we are faced."

Mr. Love, was served as a pinch-hit speaker for Robert C. Jackson, A.C.M.I. vice-president who was in Japan as a member of the American textile industry's fact-finding mission, also outlined the various activities of the A.C.M.I. laying particular stress on the work the institute is doing in trying to protect the industry from the threat of foreign competition.

Clifford B. Hayes of Lyman, vice-president of Pacific Mills, was elected president of the South Carolina group succeeding J. B. Harris of Greenwood Mills Corp. W. H. Beattie of Woodside Mills, Greenville, was elected first vice-president and John K. Cauthen of Columbia was re-elected executive vice-president.

Elected to the board of directors were P. Silas Bailey of Lydia Cotton Mills and Clinton Cotton Cills, Clinton, for

Bailey

Beattie

Emery

Harris

Hayes

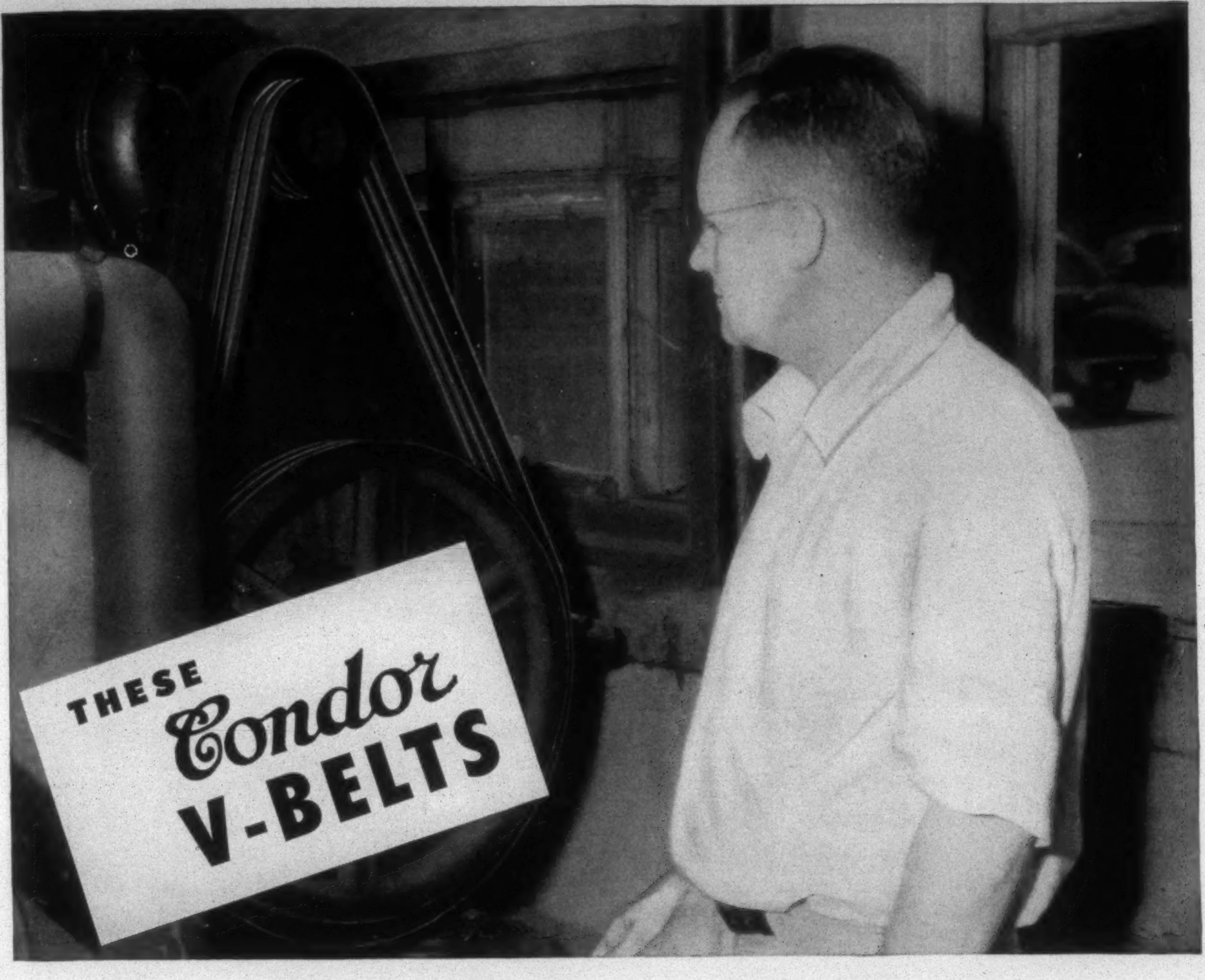
Henry

Love

Montgomery

Springs

Wright



Ran 45,000 Hours in 12 Years

O. U. Thompson, Laundry Manager for the University Hospital at Augusta, Georgia has this to say in an unsolicited testimonial for Condor V-Belts:

"This belt (referring to one he sent with his letter) was in service on a 42" x 84" Troy Washer for a few weeks over 12 years, and was working nine hours a day for six days a week . . . and a good many Sundays. In round figures I would truthfully say this belt has run 45,000 hours with only two adjuscments. These washers are always loaded to capacity every wash. I think this is outstanding service for V-Belts and I recommend them highly for light or heavy duty performance."

The installation on which these three Condor V-Belts served so many thousands of hours is shown above. You may have service records on Condor V-Belts that are equally impressive. Condor V-Belts have made power transmission records on many types of drives from multiples of 2 to 20 or more—on light duty, high speed drives—and on heavy, difficult drives.

NEW IMPROVED *Condor* WHIPCORD V-BELTS

New, super-strength cords of synthetic fibers and a new pressurized full-mold method of manufacture insure the *smoothest running V-Belts made.* They should do even better on the drive shown above.

For tough, rugged drives we offer the new brawny RAY-MAN V-Belts, which are non-spark, oil-proof and heat resistant.

Buy V-Belts through your Manhattan distributor and enjoy the savings so many other companies report.

DO YOU HAVE THIS FOLDER IN YOUR FILE?

This useful V-Belt Bulletin #6868C will be mailed on request.

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RM

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Products • Rubber Covered Equipment • Radiator Hose • Fan Belts • Brake Linings • Brake Blocks • Clutch Facings • Packings • Asbestos Textiles • Powdered Metal Products • Abrasive & Diamond Wheels • Bowling Balls a term to expire in 1951; R. G. Emery of J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, 1952; Marshall C. Stone of Pacolet Mfg. Co., Walter S. Montgomery of Spartan, Startex and Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, and Elliott W. Springs of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, for terms to expire in 1953. Robert E. Henry, who retired recently as vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., was elected a permanent member of the board in tribute to his many years of service to the industry.

The retirement of Frank Watkins of Anderson as general counsel for the association was announced at the annual banquet. Mr. Watkins had been counsel for 20 years. A. T. Smythe, Charleston attorney, was principal speaker at the banquet and Mr. Harris, the retiring president, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Harris was presented a silver bowl in appreciation of his service to the association.

Among other speakers heard during the three-day meeting were State Senator Edgar Brown of Barnwell, chairman of the South Carolina State Senate Finance Committee; Robert M. Figg, Jr., of Charleston, lawyer for the State Ports Authority; Charles N. Plowden of Summerton, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the South Carolina House of Representatives, who told the group that South Carolina is approaching a dangerous period in taxation; and A. E. Hohenberg of Memphis, Tenn., representing the New York Cotton Exchange.

The annual membership meeting of the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation was held concurrently with the convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. It was revealed in the annual report that the endowment fund of the foundation now totals $861,086, invested in United States Government securities with the exception of about $50,000 represented by shares of the Massachusetts Investors Trust. George M. Wright is president of the foundation and Mr. Cauthen is secretary-treasurer.

The report said the foundation's work with the Clemson College Textile School "is producing satisfactory results," but expressed regret that the state legislature "has made no appropriation for additional equipment for the past two years."

"The equipment must be kept up-to-date if Clemson is to keep abreast of Georgia Tech and North Carolina State College, both of which have in the past few years received large appropriations for equipment and buildings," the foundation officers commented.

An accompanying report from Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the Clemson Textile School, noted that the school "has had one of its most successful years" with an average enrolment of 762 for the past two semesters. There will be 198 graduates, or one-fifth of the total for the ten textile schools in this country, he stated. All of the school's February graduates were placed and "there is still a strong demand for the June class," Dean Brown observed.

Georgia Association Celebrates 50th Year

LAMARTINE G. HARDMAN, JR., president-treasurer of Harmony Grove Mills at Commerce, Ga., was elected president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia at the golden anniversary convention of the group May 17-19 at Daytona Beach, Fla. Mr. Hardman succeeds N. Barnard Murphy, vice-president and general manager of Riegel Textile Corp., Trion Division. Other new officers of the association are Henry W. Swift of Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, elected vice-president, and W. H. Taylor of Newnan Cotton Mills, elected treasurer. Re-elected to office were T. M. Forbes of Atlanta, executive vice-president, and Frank L. Carter, secretary. Elected directors were W. C. Vereen, Jr., of Moultrie Cotton Mills, Paul McKenney, Jr., of Swift Mfg. Co., and Milton Scott of Scottdale Mills. Lloyd Rice of Anchor Rome Mills, Rome, was elected a director to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Taylor, the new treasurer.

In his address as retiring president of the association, Mr. Murphy declared that the great strides of the South in textile manufacturing since the inception of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia 50 years ago could be measured by the quality of its production and by the position which this area has achieved for itself in the industry.

"The success that has been realized in upgrading our finished product is enormous," he declared. "In the past, Southern textiles were known as being cheap, but of poor quality. Less than 30 years ago I knew of at least one mill which double shipped goods to hide their identity as Southern made. Today Georgia mills need no apology. We not only have improved our various fabrics but also have gone into finer constructions which call for the greatest of skilled and trained employees."

Mr. Murphy also emphasized that the Georgia association and its members have been instrumental in the development of better cotton. "There was a day when our mills in Georgia and other Southeastern States, to obtain quality cotton, had to ship it in from distant cotton areas. Today, in many localities reasonably near our plants, much better cotton is grown."

A recommendation that caused much comment at the convention was that of the Technical Institute Committee, reported by committee chairman Morris Bryan, Jr., of Jefferson Mills, which urged that the association take the lead in preparing a textbook on industrial relations in textiles, primarily for use in the textile schools of Southern colleges. Such a textbook, it was pointed out, would deal chiefly with problems that are peculiar to the South.

There is no textbook available, Mr. Bryan told the group, that sets forth the fine labor relations that exist in Georgia's textile mills and why this situation exists. He urged that among other things, such a textbook incorporate: A brief history of the cotton mill industry in Georgia and of the native Georgians working in cotton mills; employee and community relations in Georgia; cotton mill villages; training, selection and employment in mills; wage and salary standards, and developments in recreation, education and insurance for mill workers.

The Georgia cotton manufacturers had as their guest speaker the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of New York, noted minister and writer, who discussed "Character in Business." Dr. Peale declared that the saving of its freedom was the biggest problem facing America today.

Among other speakers heard were T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president, who reviewed activities of the association

SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY SINCE 1899

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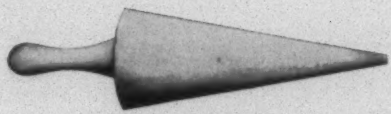
FIT ALL MANDREL SIZES

High speed coning would be impossible without the uniform precision fit of a SONOCO Cone on the winding mandrel - the correct taper and length eliminating vibration. This precision manufacturing of paper cones is made possible by SONOCO'S 50 years of experience and research in design and engineering.

Standard cone tapers to fit standard winding equipment range from 3° 30′ to 9° 36′. Standard lengths are also available in each taper.

Our technical service department is maintained to serve you in solving any cone winding problems that present variances from the recognized standards.



A MASTER CONE GAUGE IS USED TO CHECK INSIDE TAPER AND OVERALL LENGTH.

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DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

during the past year; and R. L. Murphy, traffic manager of the Georgia-Alabama Textile Traffic Association, who discussed major adjustments in freight rates of concern to the textile interests in Georgia during the past year.

A report on the association's public relations program was presented by Paul McKenney, Jr., of Swift Mfg. Co., committee chairman. Using an interestingly prepared visual presentation, Mr. McKenny emphasized that the goal of the campaign was "Friendship for the Textile Industry," and further illustrated ways in which mills could make use of the long range program. Five mediums of mail, newspapers and printed matter, direct contact, movies and radio were suggested in which the public relations committee and the association would work with the mills in helping them put this program over.

A booklet prepared by the association's headquarters under the direction of Mr. Forbes, describing a long-range public relations program for the association was distributed to members at the convention and attracted much favorable comment.

Lewis Price of Callaway Mills Co., reported on the activities of the association's traffic committee and Mr. Carter, association secretary, reported for the agricultural committee and the cotton buyers committee.

Frank Williams of West Point Mfg. Co. shot a 74 on the Ormond Beach course to win low gross for mill men in the annual golf tournament that was one of the highlights of the golden jubilee convention. At the annual banquet, he was awarded a leg up on the coveted Harrison Hightower Cup and a silver dish.

Bill Terrell of Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. had a 69 for low gross for guests. He was presented with a silver tray. Forbes Bradley of Columbus Co. had low net for mill men with a 68 and received a cup and a three-piece dinner coffee set. A. S. Durkee, Macon Textiles, Inc., had second low gross for mill men to win a coffee urn, and W. C. Vereen, Jr., Moultrie Cotton Mills, had second low net.

For the guests, Gales McClintock, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C., shot a 68 for low net and won possession of the annual guest trophy for one year. He also received a silver vegetable dish. Clarence Knowles, James M. Talcott, Inc., Atlanta, had second low gross for guests, and Laurie Gellerstedt, Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, had second low net. The prize to the oldest mill man playing golf went to J. J. Blank, Martha Mills, Silvertown, Ga.

Walter Mitchell, Draper Corp., Atlanta, chairman of the special entertainment committee was in charge of the golf tournament and presented the attractive prizes that had been contributed by members of the supply and service industries.

Ten winners in the 1949-50 safety contest conducted by the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia were announced May 8 by officials of the textile organization. Five of the leaders, whose employees worked a combined total of 1,188,451 man-hours, completed the contest period without a single lost-time accident. All ten winners recorded only 16 lost-time accidents out of a total of 8,937,485 man-hours. Eighty-two mills with an over-all employment of 64,897 persons participated in the competition, according to G. I. Parmenter of Cartersville, superintendent of the Goodyear Clearwater Mill and chairman of the safety committee for the Georgia association. Seventy per cent of the spindles in the state were represented.

Winners of the various groups, which were designated by number of employees, were announced as follows:

Group A (less than 250 workers) —first, Bibb Mfg. Co., Welaunee Mill, Porterdale, no accidents; Bibb Mfg. Co., Taylor Mill, Reynolds, no accidents. *Group B* (250 to 499 workers) —first, Chicopee Mfg. Co., Lumite Division, Cornelia, no accidents; second, General Tire & Rubber Co., Aldora Mills Division, Barnesville, no accidents. *Group C* (500 to 749 workers)—first, The Jefferson Mills, Inc., Plant No. 1, Jefferson, no accidents; second, Callaway Mills Co., Oakleaf Plant, LaGrange, two accidents. *Group D* (750 to 999 workers) —first, Clark Thread Co., Albany, six accidents; second, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Gainesville, two accidents. *Group E* (1,000 workers or more) —first, Bibb Mfg. Co., Osprey Mill, Porterdale, four accidents, second, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, two accidents.

The contest was judged both on the actual number of days lost and also according to severity of the accident. Thus, one serious injury might result in a greater penalty than several minor mishaps. Based on a combined total of 83,173,298 man-hours worked, the weighted averages for the 82 contest participants were as follows: frequency rate, 8.248; severity rate, .285; and frequency-severity rate, 2.35. According to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the injury frequency rate for all manufacturing industries in 1949 was 14.1 disabling for injuries for every million man-hours worked.

Records show that the textile industry is the safest major industrial enterprise in Georgia, according to T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president of the textile association. He points out that safety achievements in recent years have resulted in current reduction of 14.5 per cent in the manual rate for workmen's compensation insurance. The 1949-50 contest ran for only 39 weeks because of delay in setting up rules and regulations. However, it is planned to make the competition an annual event, running from April 1 to March 31,

Norman E. Elsas, chairman of the board of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, was unanimously elected president of the Georgia Textile Education Foundation at the eight annual meeting of the organization held concurrently with that of the manufacturers association. Mr. Elsas, of Atlanta, succeeds James C. Platt, vice-president of the Chicopee Mfg. Corp. in Gainesville

Elsas

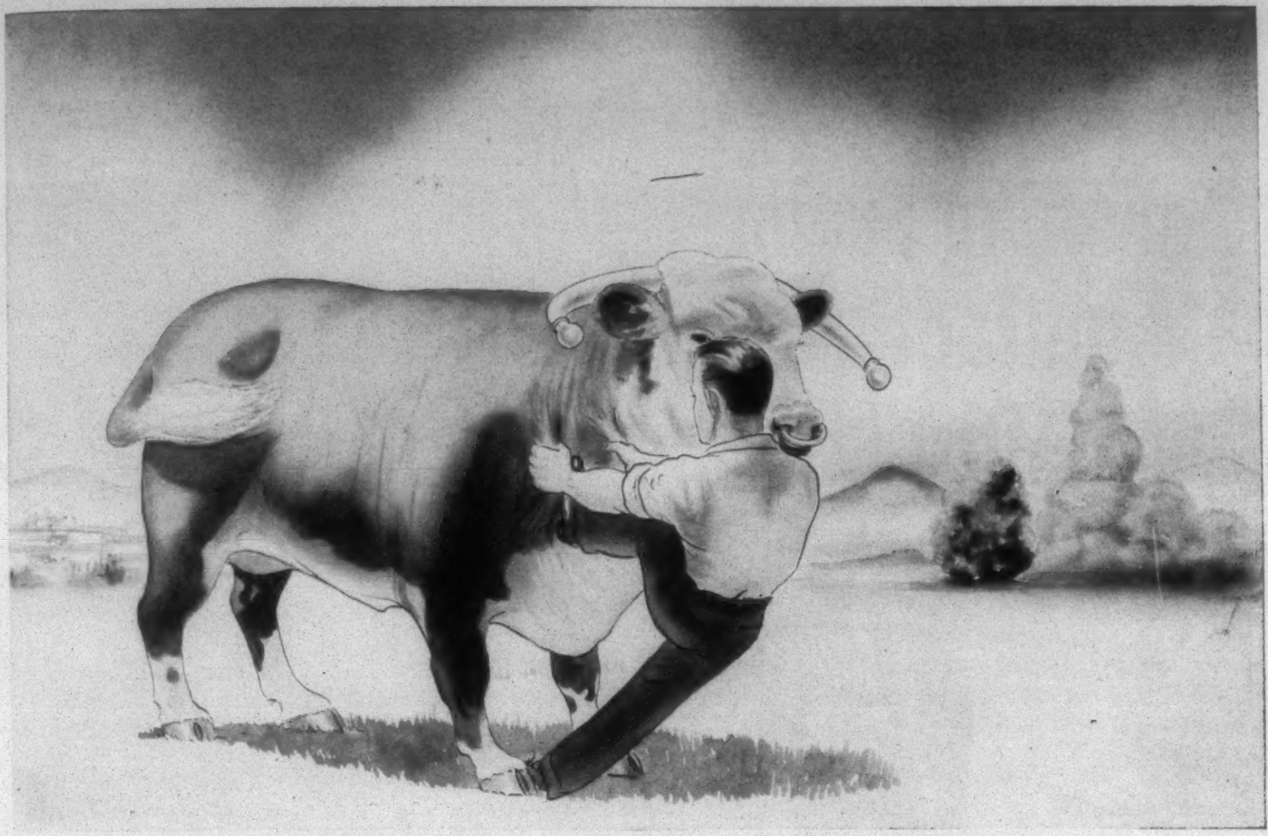
Forbes

Hardman

Murphy

Swift

Taylor



THERE'S MORE THAN *One* WAY TO SKIN A STEER . . .

. . . tan a hide . . . cut strips . . . and manufacture flat leather belting.
And the quality of belting varies with each different way. The result? Buyer Confusion!
It's difficult to know which belt to buy, which manufacturer
is producing the belting that will do the job best.

THE "SOUTHERN" WAY—Actually, there's only one ***right*** way to produce flat leather belting. It's the new, modern method we at Southern Belting have developed in our laboratories and plant over a period of 60 years. We have combined the indispensable know-how of our highly skilled craftsmen with the very latest manufacturing techniques, and the result is the finest leather belting that can be used in modern power transmission systems.

LET OUR SALES STAFF SHOW YOU WHY THE "SOUTHERN" WAY IS BEST!

Buy **"SOUTHERN"** *Belting with complete confidence.*

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"SOUTHERN" Custom

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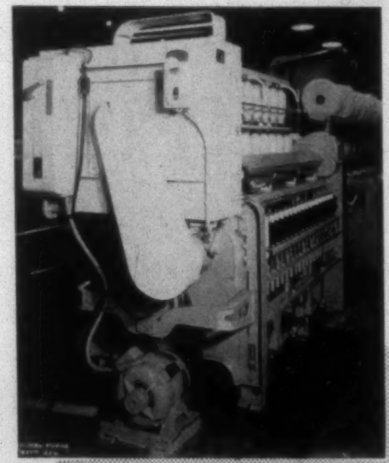
ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

5

Spinning Frame Manufacturers Displayed

Great interest was shown at the Pneumafil Booth

PNEUMAFIL* at the Atlantic City Exhibition



Pneumafil helps increase production, improve quality, and reduce spinning costs on this Whitin Frame

So essential has Pneumafil become in spinning more and better yarn at lower costs that five leading manufacturers of spinning frames included it on their latest models at the Atlantic City Textile Machinery Exhibition.

Sooner or later every spinning frame will have to be equipped with Pneumafil in order to meet competition. Investigate Pneumafil's many advantages now. It is the best investment you can make.

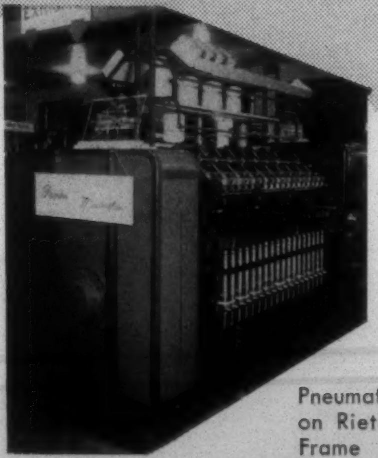
Luwa, S. A., Zurich, Switzerland

Canada:
Ian M. Haldane & Co.
P. O. Box 54
London, Canada

Luwa do Brasil, S. A.
Rua de Brigadeiro Tobias,
São Paulo

Mexico:
Compania De Industria Y
Comercio, S. A.
Mexico, D. F. MEXICO

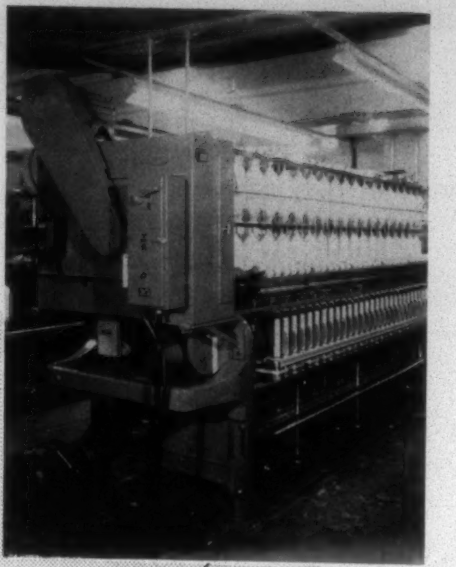
Luwa, S. A.
32, Ave Monteigne
Paris



Pneumafil equipment on Rieter Worsted Frame

*Trade Mark Registered

Saco Lowell Pneumafil-equipped frame spinning cotton on one side and Nylon on the other



Wool
Cotton
Rayon
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Flax
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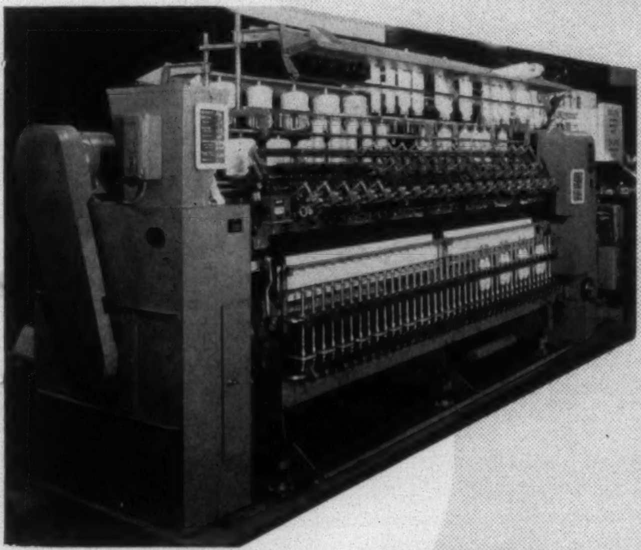
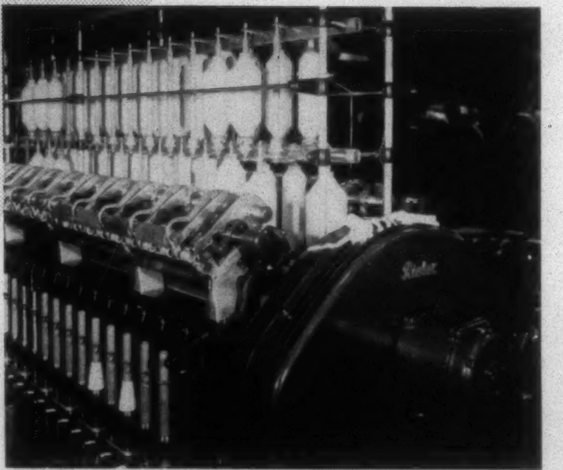
Tow

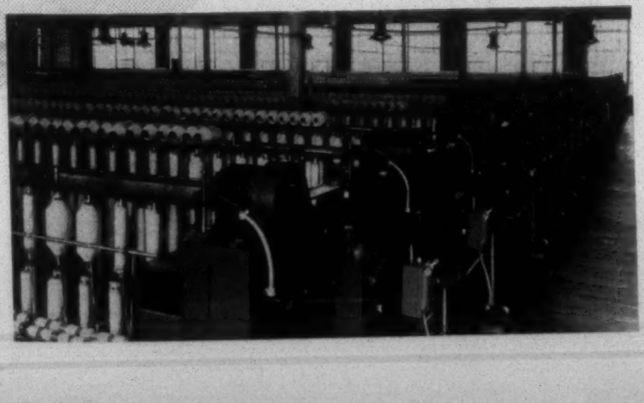


Pneumafil makes possible spindle speeds up to 14,000 RPM on this McGlynn Hayes Frame



Pneumafil equipment on Rieter Cotton Frame

A section of a 120 frame mill newly equipped with Pneumafil



Davis and Furber Simplex Model F Wool Spinning Frame, shown at the Exhibition, was also Pneumafil equipped

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Convening With The Southern Textile Association

THE new president of the Southern Textile Association, elected by the group upon conclusion of its annual meeting June 1-3 at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., is A. R. Marley, superintendent of Plant No. 2, Erwin Mills, Inc., Erwin, N. C. Mr. Marley, who this year completed six years of service on the S.T.A. board of governors, succeeds Smith Crow as president of the textile operating executives organization. Mr. Crow, who is vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., automatically assumed the office of association executive secretary for 1950-51.

Also elected to office were Vice-President J. L. Delany, general superintendent of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., and D. A. Purcell, superintendent of the Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., blanket plant at Draper, N. C., who was named chairman of the board of governors. James T. McAden, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., editorial director of TEXTILE BULLETIN, continues as secretary-treasurer.

This year's nominating committee was faced with an unprecedented task, since unusual circumstances upset the line of official succession. W. Earl Crenshaw of Lancaster, S. C., who was S.T.A. vice-president during the previous year, ordinarily would have been elevated to the presidency, but pressure of his duties as general superintendent of all carding and spinning for Springs Cotton Mills necessitated his removing himself from consideration. The 1949-50 board chairman, F. E. Bozeman of Charlotte, would have been next in line had he not resigned early this year as technical superintendent for Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., to become Southern agent for Atkinson, Haserick & Co. Unanimous election of the new officers, however, indicated that the nominating committee had done its job well. Chairman of the nominating committee was Virgil E. McDowell, president of the association during 1947 and 1948, and assistant superintendent of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Working with him were Arthur S. Jarrett, a member of the S.T.A. board of governors and general superintendent of Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, and J. C. Godfrey, chairman of the S.T.A. South Carolina Division and superintendent of Calhoun Mills at Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Named to the board of governors were *(for three-year terms)* J. A. Chapman, Jr., superintendent of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.; J. L. James, manager of Erwin Mills, Inc., Cooleemee, N. C.; E. C. Horner, assistant superintendent of Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton, N. C.; and Walter Vincent, superintendent of Nos. 1 and 2 Plants, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; *(for two-year terms)* F. D. Lockman, Jr., superintendent of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Plant of Springs Cotton Mills; and *(for one-year term)* H. C. Estes, superintendent of the Pacific Mills plant at Rhodhiss, N. C. Mr. Chapman is the son of a former president of the Southern Textile Association, Mr. James returns to the board after a one-year absence, Mr. Horner is currently chairman of the S.T.A. Eastern Carolina Division, Mr. Vincent now is serving as chairman of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division, Mr. Lockman is a past officer of the association as well as the son of a former president, and Mr. Estes has been an active participant in S.T.A. affairs for many years.

The mill executives listed above replace the following:

Chalmers

Chapman

Crenshaw

Delany

Estes

Horner

James

Jarrett

Lockman

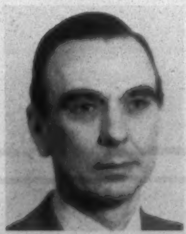
Lybrand

Marley

Powell

Purcell

Stafford


Vincent

—Now you can get a true, clear-cut picture of your actual painting costs

It's the only way to do it. Take the lid off a can of paint and see what it does for your money. No sense figuring painting costs on a price per gallon basis . . . because price per gallon means little or nothing. It's the *amount* of paint you have to buy and the *amount* of *labor* it takes to put it on that determine your painting costs . . . with paint representing 20% and labor 80% of the total.

That is why we ask you to compare by actual test . . . with the lid off and the paint in action . . . a gallon of "high price" Barreled Sunlight with a gallon of any other paint you want to use.

See, after thinning, how much more Barreled Sunlight you have ready for the brush. Notice how much more yardage *on the wall* you get with Barreled Sunlight . . . and how much brighter, cleaner and opaque it is after drying. And with your labor costs in mind, check how much less time it takes to cover the same number of square yards of wall space with Barreled Sunlight.

Such a test proves time and time again, that no matter what paint you are now using, you can save *more* money *on paint and labor . . . and come up with lower over-all painting costs* . . . by paying a few cents extra per gallon for famous Barreled Sunlight.

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5-F Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

Barreled Sunlight
Paints

In whitest white or clean, clear, pleasing colors, there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

IT ALWAYS COSTS MORE NOT TO PAINT!

S. M. Cauble of Belmont, N. C., superintendent of Acme Spinning Co.; Mr. Marley; Dwight L. Thomas, manager for Springs Cotton Mills at Fort Mill; R. E. Henderson, gray mill superintendent for Dan River; Mr. Purcell and Mr. Delany. Continuing on the board are J. T. Chalmers, superintendent of Orr Mills at Anderson, S. C.; Sherman Basinger, superintendent of the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills Corp. at Greensboro, N. C.; T. I. Stafford, production manager of Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; Mr. Jarrett; J. B. Powell, superintendent of Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C.; and James B. Lybrand, assistant superintendent of Union-Buffalo Mills at Buffalo, S. C.

The convention proper got under way Thursday evening, June 1, with a buffet supper in the hotel dining room. This was followed by a floor show and dance on the Marine Patio sponsored by the S.T.A. Associate Members Division. Retiring President Crow opened the first business session Friday morning by appointing the nominating committee. The first formal address was made by Gene Bozeman, the retiring board chairman, who gave the group his impressions of a recent tour of Europe which he made on behalf of Atkinson, Haserick. Julius B. Goldberg of New York City, director of research for J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., offered in a humorous talk, entitled "Translated from the Greek," a review of textile industry developments announced since the beginning of this year. Both addresses are published in full on following pages.

Friday afternoon was devoted to the annual bingo game and golf tournament. The bingo was called by Robert T. Stutts, president of Carolinian Mills, Inc., High Shoals, N. C., as well as past president and retiring executive secretary of the S.T.A., and Tom Stafford. Prizes were donated by Burlington Mills Corp, Texize Chemicals, Inc., North Carolina Finishing Co., Carolinian Mills, A. E. Staley Sales Corp. and Penick & Ford, Ltd.

In the mill men's division of the golf tournament, Dee Trammel of Dora Yarn Mill shot the low gross score and was awarded possession of the handsome Corn Products Refining Co. bowl for one year. Mr. Trammel also received a replica of the bowl and a piece of silver as permanent prizes. Other prize winners in the mill men's division were: F. T. Hurt, Greenwood Mills, whose low net score gave him possession of the Charlotte Textile Club cup for a year and a silver tray as a permanent prize; S. L. Stack, Father George Mills, second low gross; C. E. Vincent, Carolina Mills, second low net; A. Ray Marley, Erwin Mills, consolation.

In the Associate Members Division, L. A. Dillon, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., won low net honors, possession of the Textile Bulletin cup for a year and a silver tray. Low gross honors went to E. T. Hughes, Gulf Oil Corp. Other winners in this division were: L. C. Harmon, Jr., Penick & Ford, Ltd., second low net; W. B. Uhler, Blackman-Uhler Co., second low gross; Carl Chalmers, Texize Chemicals, Inc., consolation. W. S. (Bill) Terrell of Terrell Machine Co. was tournament chairman. The annual banquet Friday night was preceded by a social hour with the Associate Members Division as host, and followed by another floor show and dance, also sponsored by the suppliers.

The closing business session Saturday morning, at which Mr. Bozeman presided, began with Mr. Crow's report as retiring president. Election of new officers and board members followed Mr. McDowell's report of the nominating committee, whereupon New President Marley took over the gavel and called on Ex-President Stutts to present the Past President's Medal to Retiring President Crow. The convention ended with an address by Robert C. Jackson of Charlotte, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, who had recently taken part in an investigation of the Japanese textile industry. Mr. Jackson's remarks, along with those of Messrs. Bozeman, Goldberg and Crow, will be found in this issue.

Associate Members Division

In the election of officers of the Associate Members Division, John M. Reed, Southern manager of Ashworth Bros., was elevated to the chairmanship of the division, and Vasser Woolley of Seydel-Woolley Co. was made vice-chairman. Elected as members of the executive council for two years to succeed the five retiring members were: Robert C. Rau, Clinton Foods, Inc.; James D. Sandridge, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Ernest Dodge, Foster Machine Co.; Paul Thomas, Moreland Chemical Co. and George Logan, Veeder-Root Co. Leon Park of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. was elected to the council for one year to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Reed. Carry-over members of the council are: S. P. V. (Pat) Desmond of Watson & Desmond, H. A. (Hank) Mitchell of A. E. Staley Sales Co., R. B. (Bob) Olney of Olney Paint Co. and John C. Fonville of *Textile Industries.* Charles H. Campbell of Sonoco Products Co., immediate past chairman of the division, automatically becomes chairman of the council for the ensuing year. Junius Smith, Textile Bulletin, was re-elected secretary.

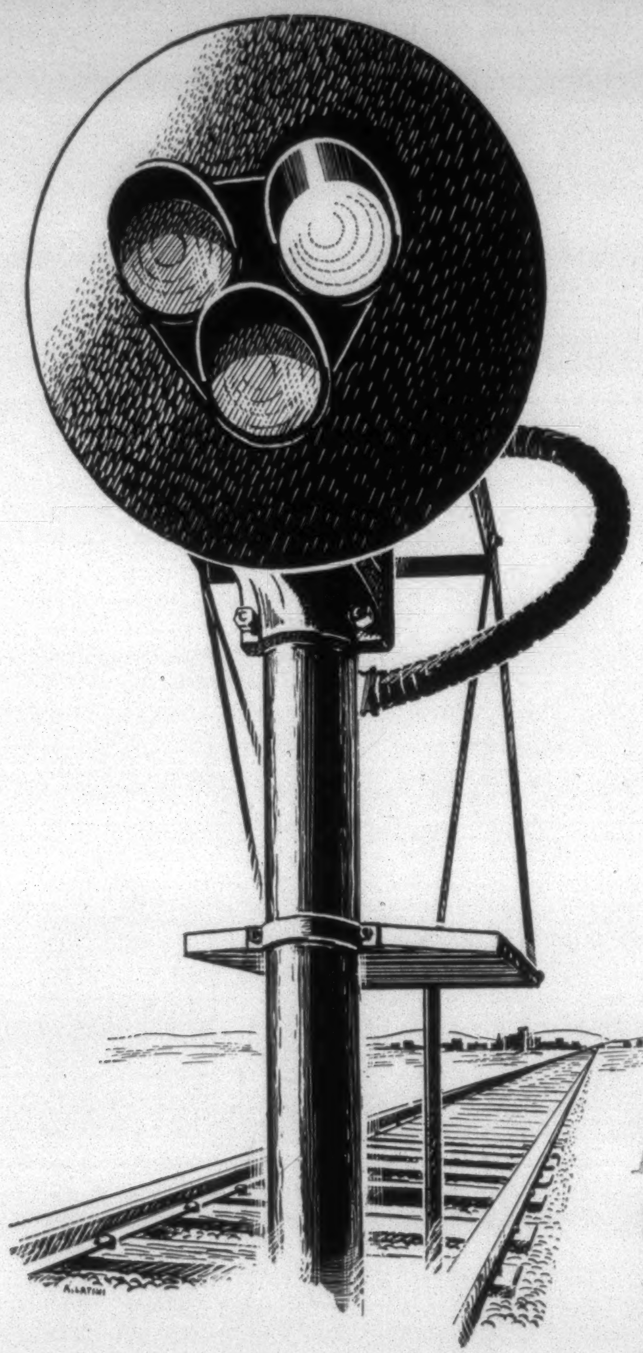
Campbell

Reed

Smith

To be given proper credit for assisting in the convention's success are the following contributors to the entertainment and prize fund of the Associate Members Division:

Aldrich Machine Works, Jack Alexander, American Paper Tube Co., American Viscose Co., *American Wool & Cotton Reporter,* Armstrong Cork Co., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Ashworth Bros., Inc., Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta Brush Co., The Bahnson Co., Barber-Colman Co., Blackman-Uhler Co., Inc., Borne Scrymser Co., Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co., Bryant Electric Repair Co., Charles K. Bryant, Carolina Loom Reed Co., Carolina Supply Co., A. B. Carter, Inc., Clinton Foods, Inc., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Corn Products Sales Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Dary Ring Traveler Co., W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Draper Corp., Duke Power Co., Du Pont Finishes Division, Du Pont Dyestuff Division, Emmons Loom Harness Co., Fields Mfg. Co., Foster Machine Co., The Foxboro Co., Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gates Rubber Co., General Electric Co., Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greenville Textile Supply Co., Ira L. Griffin, Gulf Oil Corp., H & B American Machine Co., Hart Products Co., Hollister-Moreland Co., E. F. Houghton & Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Hunt Machine Works, Ideal Machine Shops, Inc., Industrial Sup-



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F. E. Bozeman

THE English textile industry is far behind American mills in equipment, production, and cost. However the mill supervisory staffs have acquired knowledge handed down from father to son through generations, and their ability to produce smooth, even yarns and beautiful fabrics from old machinery is unsurpassed.

I visited one mill manufacturing combed weaving yarns which had in its picker room two machines built in 1875. The mill superintendent did not know what the co-efficient of variation on his laps was; he only knew the total weight, and this was rigidly held to exceedingly close limits.

Carding was done at a relatively high production and three processes of drawing were employed. A 450 grain lap on combers built in 1890 produced a 50-grain sliver. No one knew the variation in that sliver, but the finished yarn looked like wire, it was that smooth.

The secret of making this yarn was blending the cotton. The English spinners are past masters in this art. They are not able to get the quality of cotton the average American fine yarn mill will use, and therefore they specialize in blending knowledge and do an excellent job.

Prior to my trip to England and Europe I, like many Americans, had some very peculiar ideas regarding the average Englishman, Frenchman, and Belgian. I thought they lacked humor, were a little thick-headed, and looked upon the United States as a sucker nation to be used at any time it was convenient.

I was more or less against the Marshall Plan or any other aid to Europe. It, in my opinion, was money being wasted on people who did not appreciate our help and it would be better for all concerned if we kept our money and let those fellows shift for themselves. After all, we had made it ourselves, we were rich and powerful and our poor neighbors were just slovenly and lacked ambition so why waste time and money on them? They would never equal our capacity because of tradition. Tradition had them hog tied and they steadfastly refused to do anything about it. We were a nation of tradition breakers. If it stood in our way we threw it out and adopted new ways and means.

However, I now understand why tradition plays such an important part in their lives. Visit the Tower of London, and as you walk through the gate a sign on a tower will arrest your attention. "Built in 1061" I stopped, my mind did a little arithmetic and I realized that that tower was older than any building we have in America today; America was discovered in 1492. See the Roman wall running through a portion of the tower, built in 84 A. D. Stop to think that men, long dead, placed each individual stone in that wall. Remember the people who conquered England and who were eventually swallowed up by the English people, absorbed into one race.

Notice the effect of habit on the peoples method of living. All through Alsace and Lorraine, Flanders, eastern Germany, the people live in tightly built communities without a single house between the villages. Banded in mutual protection from the invaders that have swept across their lands for a thousand years, or more.

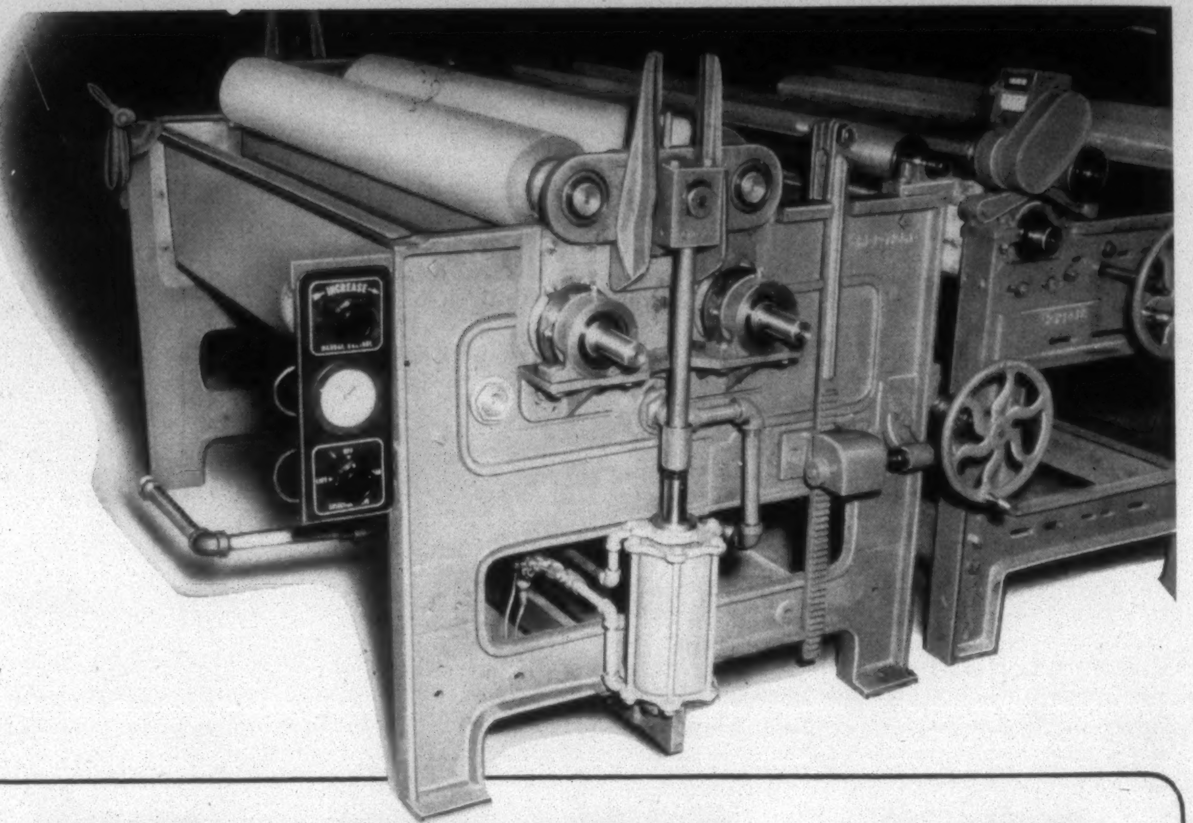
However immediately as you cross the channel and arrive in England you notice the vast difference in the habits of living. Here the people live as we do, not only in communities, but separated, scattered all over the landscape. Men live as freemen, for was it not England who first recognized the rights of the individual in the famous Magna Carta?

Tradition? Yes, they have it, handed down from father to son for generations and generations. You talk to a man in a mill and he is doing the same job his great-great-grandfather did. Talk to a man assembling cards, combers, roving, or spinning, and he will tell you he learned the secrets of his trade from his father and grandfather who learned them from their forbears.

England, and Europe would not be the same were it not for their delightful traditions and quaint methods of living. Pride of a good job well done was noticeable in every worker I talked to. And even though they know a lot of their methods are out of date, they also know that those methods in some instances produce a finer product than all modern technique known to man. Where 20th century know-how will produce as good or better, they use it. But if the new method fails to excell the old one, they do not accept it. I saw this demonstrated very vividly several times.

Years ago, there was a radio comedian who went under the name of Baron Munchausen. Before he told a story, his first question was, "Vas you dere, Charlie?" Well, I have been there, and while I trust no one will assume that I consider myself an authority on conditions in Europe and England, I did gather a lot of what people are thinking by talking with all levels of income and society.

Not since 1812 has a foreign enemy set foot on American soil. Therefore, we are not accustomed to the shock of military catastrophe. Our position as far as vulnerability is concerned, is great. But that of Britain, Belgium, France, and other of our European allies is virtually total. A war on the present atomic scale would almost certainly result in the obliteration of these allies, and leave us alone in a world of enemies. In short, we have started something which when



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imitated by an enemy abroad would be most dangerous to our friends.

The next war points to mass slaughter on both sides, and either quick total defeat and surrender, or world wide destruction. We have worked ourselves into the position of being a dangerous ally, because we cannot destroy our enemies without the destruction of our friends.

The people of England and other friends in Europe look to us for leadership and preservation. Much to my surprize, all the people know of the aid America is giving them and they deeply appreciate it. Barring some unforseen mishap, those countries are, and will come back to their former financial security. England is definitely on the way up. The people are getting tired of Socialism and they are beginning to realize that there is no such thing as something for nothing. They are working, working hard to recover their wealth and no one knows better than an Englishman the condition of his country and where it would be if it were not for American aid.

The newspapers, radio, and government do not try to keep from the people the extent of our assistance and every person is fully aware of it. They know full well the part we have played in rehabitating their countries. We are strengthening their will to resist aggression if it comes. We have given them hope and assurance for the future. I, for one believe that if it were not for past American aid to western Europe and England, and the assurance of future collaboration, those countries would now be under the heel of Communism. Our personal payments to the Marshall Plan, military aid, "Care", and other plans, is in my opinion installments on the best insurance to our children and all future generations of a continued American way of life.

For the benefit of those who may entertain the idea that Socialism is a type of Utopia where everything is furnished by the government, let us take a short look at what this type of living has done to the English people. We start with a worker who makes £1,000 per year. Forty five per cent of his income is taken from him in direct income tax. And he pays in addition terrific purchase tax on practically every article he buys. One thousand pounds sterling is equal to $2,800. So he pays $1,260 income taxes alone. If he is fortunate enough to make £2,500 per year he pays 55 per cent in income tax, excluding his purchase tax. This means that out of an income of $7,000, he pays $3,850 income tax. If he is a high executive he will pay 19-6 per pound or 97.5 per cent of his income. This means that there is no single person in England that can possibly make a net income of over £6,000 (or $16,800).

Of course for this terrific tax he receives free medical care, but maybe he isn't sick, or he can have all his good teeth pulled out and get a free plate. He may even get a hearing aid he doesn't need. Death taxes remove a large sum of money from an estate, and I was told, that if the present government remained in power for three generations, there would no longer be any fortunes in England.

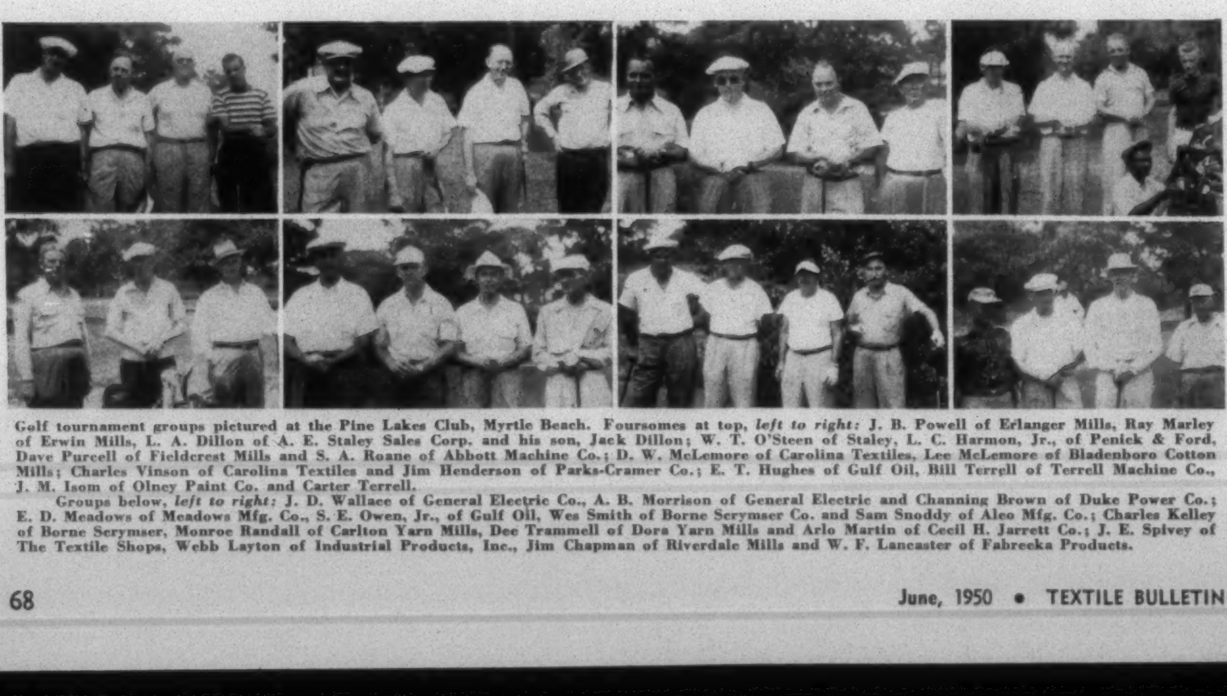
Back to the subject of medical care, let's look at this Socialized medicine idea we ourselves are playing with. Under this scheme you can choose your own doctor, but he cannot accept you as a private patient. You are his panel patient or to use an American term, you come under the mass production program where you go down a sort of assembly line. You do not pay this doctor at all. Everything he does for you, or to you is free. If you desire special care you have to hire another doctor, but he has an assembly line also, and you never know how long you may have to wait for his visit. You pay this doctor yourself.

The only people who benefit from Socialized medicine are the foreign visitors to England. This is really free. If you get sick or need an operation while in the country you get all the care and attention without cost, and you also do not have to pay any tax. Therefore, people on the continent, when they feel the need of an operation or other medical care just catch a boat or plane to England and there they enjoy a hospital visit for nothing. You can really talk about that operation.

We Americans certainly should do all within our power to immediately stop this wild ride down the road to complete government control of all our activities. The thinking Englishmen are worried over our seeming anxiety to get ourselves mixed up in Socialism.

However there is one bright spot, and right here is where I am proud of the textile industry in England as well as in America. I was told, and I have no reason to doubt it, that the textile machine manufacturers in England had not received a pound from the government in form of assistance. They take care of their own problems, and the government has not laid a hand on their business.

We cannot live in this world alone. We must have friends, and to obtain and keep those friends we have to show them we are willing to assist them in time of need. Western Eur-



Golf tournament groups pictured at the Pine Lakes Club, Myrtle Beach. Foursomes at top, *left to right:* J. B. Powell of Erlanger Mills, Ray Marley of Erwin Mills, L. A. Dillon of A. E. Staley Sales Corp. and his son, Jack Dillon; W. T. O'Steen of Staley, L. C. Harmon, Jr., of Penick & Ford, Dave Purcell of Fieldcrest Mills and S. A. Roane of Abbott Machine Co.; D. W. McLemore of Carolina Textiles, Lee McLemore of Bladenboro Cotton Mills; Charles Vinson of Carolina Textiles and Jim Henderson of Parks-Cramer Co.; E. T. Hughes of Gulf Oil, Bill Terrell of Terrell Machine Co., J. M. Isom of Olney Paint Co. and Carter Terrell.

Groups below, *left to right:* J. D. Wallace of General Electric Co., A. B. Morrison of General Electric and Channing Brown of Duke Power Co.; E. D. Meadows of Meadows Mfg. Co., S. E. Owen, Jr., of Gulf Oil, Wes Smith of Borne Scrymser Co. and Sam Snoddy of Alco Mfg. Co.; Charles Kelley of Borne Scrymser, Monroe Randall of Carlton Yarn Mills, Dee Trammell of Dora Yarn Mills and Arlo Martin of Cecil H. Jarrett Co.; J. E. Spivey of The Textile Shops, Webb Layton of Industrial Products, Inc., Jim Chapman of Riverdale Mills and W. F. Lancaster of Fabreeka Products.

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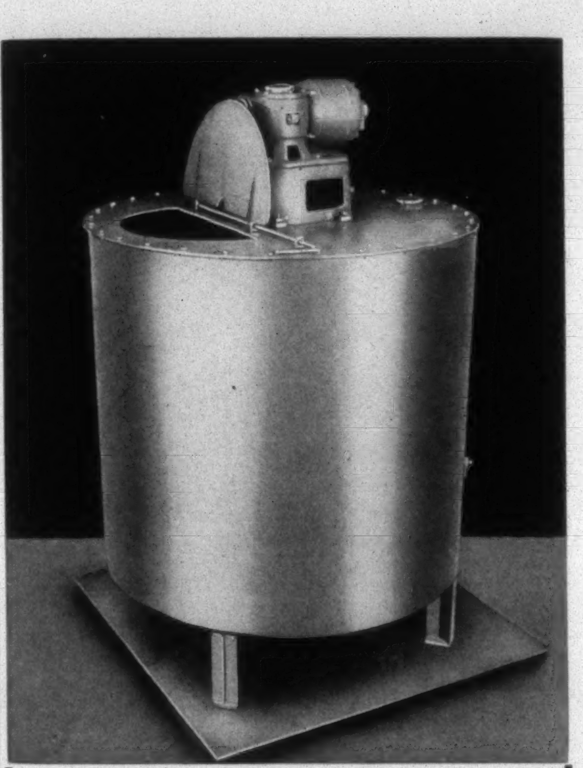

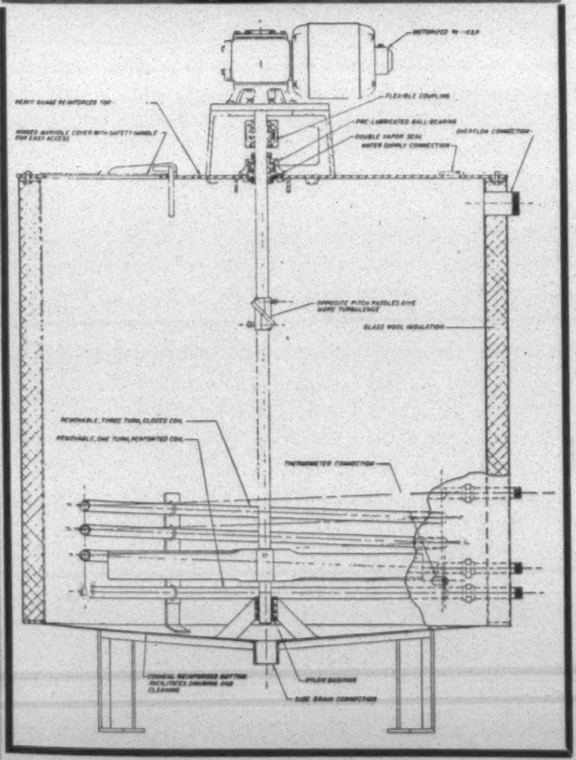
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ope is our first line of defense in an attack from that direction. The people over there realize it fully, and fear is everywhere. They know that in the event of war, they will get it first. You cannot talk to any person in any of those countries for long without sensing their fear. There is no question in their minds of if there is going to be another war, the only question is—when?

To get some idea as to why the people over there are saturated with fear, you need only to hear them tell of night after night, month after month, of continuous bombings. To be up all night fighting fires, rescuing the wounded, deactivating delayed action bombs, spotting planes, and all the while not knowing if their own homes and families had been destroyed during their absence.

To return to work the next morning, to continue manufacturing the engines of war to turn back the enemy, often without sleep. This cycle kept up for months without let-up. No wonder they were beyond the capacity to help themselves, to rebuild. It will be years and years before the damage is entirely repaired.

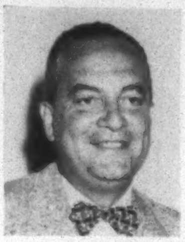
Yes, they look to America. One old lady in Oldham told me one night, "God bless America for she is the hope of the free world." We Americans have a great responsibility to those peoples who are our friends, and we must not forget the responsibility to our own future generations.

On my visit to Zurich, Switzerland, I was privileged to talk with a very intelligent Hungarian who had escaped from Russian dominated Budapest. We were discussing textiles and while rambling through my pockets looking for some figures, I pulled out an American passport and laid it on his desk. He picked it up, fondled it endearingly and read aloud to himself, "United States of America." He said it almost reverently, and I paused to look at him. He realized he had spoken aloud and he apologized. However he said, "You Americans really do not appreciate your freedom. You have always had it and accept it rather lightly. You do not know what it means to be seized, searched, thrown into jail, tortured, made to confess to crimes you did not commit, and then to be taken out and immediately executed or worse. I would give everything I have ever possessed or ever hope to possess if I could be an American citizen and have the right to own a passport like that."

On the main road leading out of Belgium between Verviers and Eupen, where the might of American arms drove the Germans back to their country, there is a bronze plaque embedded in the side of a mountain right off the road. This plaque is dedicated to a group of American soldiers who were all killed at that exact spot by a stray buzz bomb while riding in a truck. It was installed by the people of that community in loving memory of the Americans who gave their lives for Belgium freedom. Will those lives be in vain?

Just a few miles off the road is a town called Bastonge. Ever heard of the "Battered Bastards of Bastonge"? That is the name the American boys gave themselves while they waited for days for the fog to lift so our airpower could go into action. During that time they took a terrible beating, completely surrounded, cut off from supplies, no relief for the wounded, no burying of the dead. And when asked to surrender or be annihilated, the classic answer was typically American, "Nuts". Are we going to forget that? The Belgians haven't. They still think it was magnificent.

Dunkirk still retains the scars of war, huge bomb craters are still to be seen. Hulks of sunken ships can be seen under the water. The light of freedom almost flickered out right there, when all of Europe's free people were conquered, and the last Englishman was driven off the continent. The battle of Britain began and Churchill's tribute to the R.A.F. became immortal. "Never have so many owed so much to so few." It was then that England could only put into the air at one time eight squadrons of Spitfire fighters to hurl the Germans back. The people of England won the fight, and they know they won it with American aid. At the same time, they were giving us more time to get ready. Suppose England had fallen? I leave the answer in your own thoughts.



J. B. Goldberg

LATIN and Greek are probably considered "dead" languages in the high schools today as they were 25 years ago and students may still think that the only reason for studying Latin is to enable one to read doctors' prescriptions, while knowledge of Greek is essential for better understanding of the various fraternity names. As a former student of both of these "dead" languages, I can really appreciate what the practical mill man means when he describes his reaction to research by saying, "It is all Greek to me."

But research need not be Greek to anyone if he is willing to use an interpreter, or if he makes an effort to have the long-haired scientist translate his theories and findings into basic English. Complex mathematical formulae, chemical reactions and technical terminology are undoubtedly necessary for the research physicists or chemists to converse with each other, but too often they are the terrifying Frankensteins that make corpses of the laymen who are supposed to be the beneficiaries. Millions of people would be going around with headaches daily if they had to remember to take "mono-acetic acid ester of salicylic acid" instead of "aspirin," the simple coined word for the true foreign-sounding name. While employing hundreds of research workers who speak a language of their own in the laboratories, the Du-Pont Company realizes the fact that nylon is made of coal, air and water, and not that it is a "long-chain synthetic, polymeric amide".

It is perhaps paradoxical to observe that whereas textile mill people are sometimes confused and annoyed by the scientist's use of "foreign" terms in discussing basic research activities, the general public is intrigued if not beguiled into buying its daily needs by an ever-increasing bombardment of technical mumbo-jumbo and pseudo-scientific terminology. We are evidently partial to things like "irium" in our toothpaste, "solium" in our washing powder, and "thiamine" in our daily bread; but that comes under the heading of advertising, and the less people understand about the meaning of such words, the better they seem to like it.

Although the research workers themselves are not above criticism for frequently reporting their achievements in a language which is "Greek" to others, many non-technical people fail to realize that most new products or developments depend on a knowledge of basic principles and the

Publication Announcement—

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You (mill officials, selling house executives, students, professors) have been asking for it—in fact you have *begged* for it!

Now, after three years of work by the author and publisher, the third edition of *Clark's Weave Room Calculations* is available.

Since exhaustion of the second edition there have been many requests for this book from men actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and a large number of increasingly urgent requests from textile school students and professors. The latter are interested primarily in the first part of the book—that dealing with cotton cloth calculations. In the revision of the first part (96 pages) some additional rules have been included, making a total of 74, along with further pertinent information—particularly as to loom speeds and the number of looms per weaver.

The second part of this new edition shows full particulars (width, weight, ends and picks, and warp and filling yarn numbers) for several thousand cotton cloths, grouped in tables appropriate to various sectors of the weaving industry. In the revision there have been added more than 700 fabrics, many of which attained importance during World War II. For some 1,900 plainwoven fabrics there have been added data as to the BYT (effective yards of yarn per pound of cloth) which also serves as the basis of the classification into groups.

The author, W. A. Graham Clark, retired last year after many years as chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission. His practical and *absolutely accurate* treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations should find wide application in the textile industry.

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behavior of materials involving all of the sciences and many branches of engineering. Bear in mind that when you ask for a stronger cotton, a better-running warp, or a faster-moving shuttle, you may be calling on the skill and experience of research men who must make investigations of the structure and growth of the cotton fiber, the properties of many raw materials that make up a warp-sizing compound, the physical and chemical behavior of the synthetic yarns and the mechanical and electrical engineering problems related to the design and construction of a better loom.

Fruits of Textile Research

One of the great problems of translation is that of converting theory into practice, practice into production, and production into profits. A good job is being done in the textile industry and nobody will dispute the fact that the fruits of textile research are many—ranging from the "plums" such as the man-made fibers to the "peaches" of the many types of automatic machinery for processing, weaving, and dyeing fabrics. Nor should we overlook the "apple" of everyone's eye, nylon, which also may have been a choice "melon" for those who had enough fabric to sell during the past year. We even have the "sour grapes" of those who did not think of some of these developments themselves. The sore spot is the inevitable reference to the lemons," and it is perhaps best to mention them anonymously. Among these is the natural vegetable fiber whose alluring properties have swallowed small fortunes of gullible investors without yielding a financial return. Another is the casein man-made fiber that, as far as the apparel trade was concerned, probably came from discontented cows. A third is the modern loom with a number of revolutionary features that could not meet old-fashioned competition from the conventional looms which have dominated the market for many years, relying on less radical improvements adopted only after long periods of trial and acceptance by the mills. But take heed from the story of the audience that laughed when the gentleman sat down at the piano, and applauded when they found that he could really play. One of those products which looks like a pipe-dream now may some day come true and play quite a tune on the cash register. While it is questionable that great things can be accomplished after taking a few easy lessons, every new idea and development merits serious consideration and respect, and the one who is hasty in his condemnation may later wish that he had thought twice before speaking and then said it to himself.

New Products and Developments

Without attempting to list all of the latest products or developments stemming from textile research, I shall mention briefly some of the most interesting items which have been recorded in the literature since the first of the year.

Man-Made Fibers—The parade of new man-made fibers in the United States has been at a standstill during recent months, but grapevine gossip indicates that several yarn manufacturers are prepared for the forward march and are merely marking time until there is some more positive consumer reaction to the few new fibers introduced by their competitors. Some inkling of the behind-the-scenes activities is disclosed by the patents granted to chemical and yarn producers. For example, in March a patent was issued covering the production of a "homogeneous miscible mixture of maleic and succinic anhydrides and a polymer of a least 70 per cent acrylonitrile of high molecular weight." Translated from the Greek, this merely means that someone has developed a new compound for the easier spinning of a synthetic fiber with unique properties. The fact that the Du Pont Co. recently issued a press release calling attention to the fact that Orlon is not a generic name like nylon, but should be used to describe a *brand* of acrylic yarn is suspected to be a precautionary measure to prepare the consumer for other makes of acrylonitrile fibers to come. In the meantime, this producer of "better things for better living" can boast of having been responsible for something new under the sun—Orlon acrylic fiber awnings, proven to have exceptional resistance to sunlight and weathering.

While not a 1950 product, it has only been during the past few months that heavy denier Caslen casein fiber has been accepted by at least one large manufacturer for use in mattresses, presumably replacing horse-hair. It remains to be seen how successful the cow will be in supplanting the horse in public affection in this invasion of the privacy of the bedroom. A large part of the development work on this protein fiber derived from milk was carried out in the Eastern Regional Research Laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. An improved version of the Celanese Corp.'s Celcos fiber and Carbon and Carbide's staple, Dynel, are expected to occupy positions of greater importance in apparel fabrics before the end of the year.

The Kuljian Corp. of Philadelphia announced a new continuous system for rayon yarn spinning which promised appreciable savings in labor, time and yarn cost, but at least one competitor raised his eyebrows and voiced very definite scepticism.

Recently, there has been a fairly large flow of reports of unusual foreign man-made fibers and yarns offered for our consumption. Indicative of the fact that physics as well as chemistry plays an important role in this age of synthetics, we note that a French concern had made a new yarn called "Rilsan" from castor oil. This product is reputed to be very resistant to chemical and physical action and retains dyes well, but we hate to think of what might happen if fabrics made from it become a drug on the market and the manufacturers have to eat it. Among others being prepared are Grilon, a Swiss nylon-like fiber, German Perlon T, said to feel warmer than nylon, Rhovyl, a polyvinyl chloride base yarn from France, and a German product said to have the characteristics of nylon and Orlon at a lower cost. Novate staple from Italy is recommended for use in carpets, Saderit sewing thread, another German development, is said to be elastic, oil, alkali, rot and mildew resistant, and the manufacturer of a Japanese viscose rayon staple claims high tenacity, low swelling properties and great shrink-resistant characteristics. Some of the claims remind us of the saying, "The expert is the man away from home." Or, again translating from the Greek, when greater miracles are performed we think we can still rely on our American scientists to stay in the race in the production of such "said-to-be" yarns. At the same time, we should retain respect for the potential uses of the interesting English Imperial Chemical Industries Terylene fiber now being made here experimentally by Du Pont as Fiber V.

Natural Fibers—Commercial output of raw silk with an automatic reeling machine to produce a more even yarn at a lower cost was claimed by a Japanese silk firm. So far this has not reduced the demand for nylon hosiery, in spite of some of the comments spread by word of mouth and carefree

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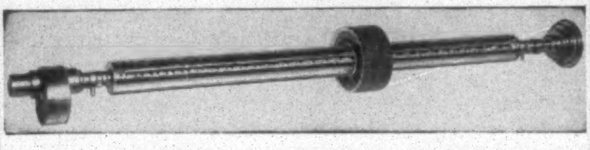

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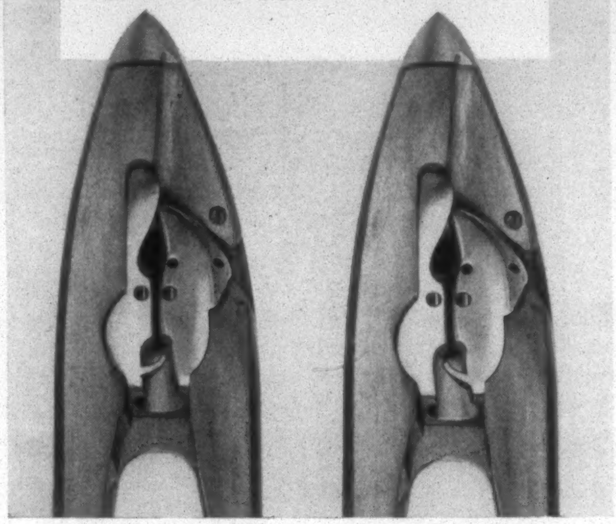

Reverse Wind **Regular Wind**

Even with crepe filling, one of the major problems of rayon weaving, this S7X Center Tension Eye Shuttle for Reverse Wind (S7 for Regular Wind) holds the thread in perfect alignment and constantly down in place. Word has already spread from one mill to another that again, a Watson-Williams shuttle improvement has solved an all-too-common difficulty — rayon filling troubles.

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Operators of many of the nation's leading mills report profitable increases in weave room percentages since equipping their S5 and S6 looms with S-7 Eye Rayon Shuttles. Fabrics are smoother and more even than ever before.

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columnists indicating that women are not getting the service from 15-denier hosiery that they used to get when they had only 30-denier constructions. Some interest is now being shown in ten-denier hosiery yarns, which should decrease visibility on the legs and increase the number of complaints about serviceability. The silk worm appears to have lost ground in yielding to the gentle caresses of nylon on the ladies' limbs, and its firm grip on more strategic areas has been taken over by the nylon girdle. But our hats are off to the cosmetic industry for a brave attempt to help stage a come-back for that lovely fiber product of an unattractive crawling spinning machine. One cosmetic manufacturer has introduced a lipstick containing *atomized* silk, whatever that may be, and it is conceivable that it will be on thousands of lips before long, by direct application or by transfer.

No report on research in textiles would be complete without some mention of ramie, and a recent news dispatch from Switzerland states that a secret method of degumming yields a soft, strong fiber which has been spun in fine yarn counts.

Fiber and Yarn Processing—Some of the research accomplishments reported since the first of the year for improved cotton processing have been the Thornburg Machine Works Free-Air cotton cleaner, capable of handling up to 1,600 pounds of cotton per hour, modified equipment for cotton cleaning, as yet experimental, at the Department of Agriculture Stoneville cotton ginning laboratory, and two new high-production cotton combers. As an aid to the cotton classer for measuring color automatically, the Nickerson-Hunter cotton colorimeter is a new instrument developed by the Production and Marketing Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture after 20 years of research work. According to reports from the North Carolina State School of Textiles, considerable progress is being made on their research project in the study of nep control.

Presently undergoing mill tests, a new lapwinder by the Terrell Machine Co. is being developed as a complementary unit to their comber which features a production rate of 36 pounds per hour at 100 nips per minute and an automatic can changer. Considerable emphasis is placed on flexibility of the new H & B Casablancas systems permitting the handling of cotton, rayon and nylon in lengths of from one inch to three inches on one spinning frame with a wide drafting range. Working with a recording strain guage developed from a basic idea submitted by the Saco-Lowell Shops, the Textile Research Department of the American Viscose Corp. introduced a self-contained unit for measuring and recording yarn tensions on spinning frames, slashers and looms.

Two-for-one twisters may soon be nick-named "dime-a-dozen" twisters if the pace in the development of new ones continues. The latest of those publicized since the beginning of this year are one producing a two-pound package by the Fletcher Works, another by the Howe Machinery Co. developed in co-operation with the American Viscose Corp., a third designed by a Swiss company, and a fourth by the French inventor of the Fayolle-Ancet circular loom.

Whitin announced a new twister for worsted ring spinning, many innovations in their wool spinning frame and a new high-speed precision ring twister for all synthetic fiber twisting on large packages, while a revolutionary type spinning frame builder motion was offered by the Draper Corp. A system to automatically retrieve wool noils during the combing operation and cut costs is the Abington pneumatic device attached to a comber processing card sliver. Abbott Machine Co. recently exhibited an automatic attachment for placing bobbins directly on pinboards after winding on the quiller, equipped with an electric eye magazine creeling attachment. The new Whitin automatic bobbin loader and delivery unit featured large capacity hopper and automatic return for surplus bobbins. Just a few months ago, the Standard Electronics Research Corp., manufacturers of a yarn evenness recorder, introduced its yarn checker, an automatic device for checking yarn count during the actual spinning operation.

Slashing and Weaving—Among the exhibits of textile machines of tomorrow which attracted considerable attention at the machinery show in Atlantic City last month was the Universal Winding Co.'s Unifil loom winder. Attached to a Draper loom, this device winds yarn slightly faster than it is used by the loom, drops it into the magazine, and later strips it of waste and conveys it back to be rewound, utilizing a maximum of 11 bobbins per loom. The same firm also displayed its new Auto-Coner drum winder with automatic transfer and knot-tying and pressure cleaning of tension and slub-catcher devices, and a twister-coner especially adapted for yarns to which low twist is imparted.

An old name in yarn conditioning, Hygrolit, offered a new approach to improved weaving of high-twist rayon yarns with the introduction of a machine to spray the quills with especially developed fluid in a fine mist, claiming that no additional steaming is needed on voile twist yarns and only a few minutes of steaming required on crepe twisted yarns.

Small-scale slashers for the evaluation of warp sizing were described by the Monsanto Chemical Co. and the West Point Foundry and Machine Co. while the Lewellen Manufacturing Co. offered a new slasher main drive for holding speeds and tension constant.

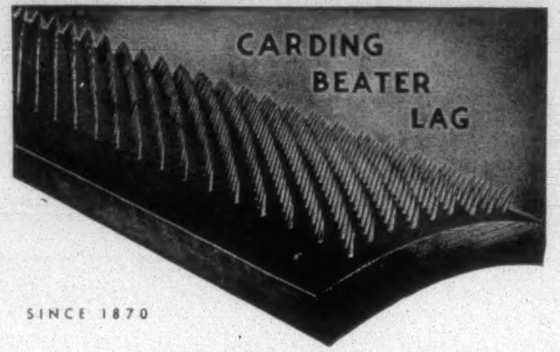
From Canada came a report but no details of an electronic device said to permit elimination of the picker stick, and a crack in the iron curtain revealed a patent issued to a Czechoslovakian concern for a loom using a gripper to carry the filling yarn from a stationary bobbin through the shed.

Redesigned for higher speed operations were a number of Crompton and Knowles looms displayed at the recent machinery exhibition, and much interest was shown in the S-6 automatic bobbin changing loom equipped with an electronic let-off for controlling warp tension. Also exhibited were the simplified center fork for the Draper X-2 model loom, the 32 inch diameter overhead beam and the new Draper-Diehl loom drive.

Dyeing and Finishing—Innovations in the field of dyeing and finishing were a new jig-dyeing system which uses a suction pump to draw dye liquor through fabric in both directions, a new heavy-duty padder, a photoelectric control for a de-twisting machine, a tensionless washer, and a new positive overfeed tenter frame with a novel selvage guider manufactured under license from an English concern. Not yet in production is an improved semi-decating machine with ten to one hydraulic variable drive and automatic tension and apron guide. Although it was originally reported some time ago, construction and operating details of a unique English dyeing machine using molten metal were released only recently, with claims made for uniform dyeing at speeds up to 120 yards per minute.

In the first annual student paper contest sponsored by the Piedmont Section of the A.A.T.C.C. two Clemson College students presented an interesting report on the treatment

PINS and LAGS



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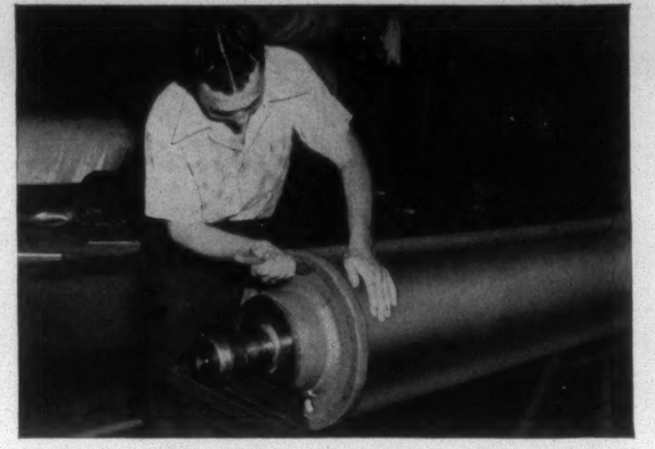

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of filament nylon fabrics with tannic acid prior to dyeing with vat colors to obtain improved light-fastness and increased depth of shade.

Claiming easier handling and improved uniformity at no additional cost, a Georgia chemical company is now producing stock solutions of naphthol colors in concentrated form.

Although domestic processors of wool top and piece goods have established techniques for imparting non-felting properties, either through the use of chlorine or resin finishes, a new German product said to avoid the use of chlorine and taking only 20 minutes to make wool shrink-resistant, was reported to be available in this country.

A new type of heat-setting equipment for nylon makes use of radiant heat through panels of Fiberglas incorporating wire heating elements, and still another piece of equipment recommended for heat-setting depends on direct gas infra-red heat.

Testing and Research—The few developments in laboratory testing methods and equipment reported this year included an accelerated gas-fading test requiring only minutes instead of hours, a new gas-fading chamber which can evaluate 140 samples in three hours, a rapid method proposed for wool grading, and the commercial production of the Schaevitz single fiber tester providing stress-strain data at variable rates of loading. An English-made moisture tester which was claimed to be accurate and rapid utilizes infra-red lamps as the heat source.

A modified technique for making cotton maturity tests by using sodium hydroxide solution and a microprojector effecting a 65 per cent saving in time used by the standard array method was described in a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.

Under the sponsorship of the National Cotton Council, a meeting of the industry's research leaders was held in Washington in February to review and discuss current cotton research activities and some of the subjects which needed further exploration. One outgrowth of this research clinic was a plan evolved for the cataloguing of research projects and it is expected that this compilation will be extremely useful to those engaged in or interested in specific investigations.

An expression of trust and confidence in the ability of the Textile Research Institute at Princeton, N. J., to carry on a sound program of textile research for the industry as a whole was indicated in the action of the Textile Foundation in terminating their activities with the transfer of $275,000 to the institute for specified research purposes.

S.T.A. Past President Robert T. Stutts *(right)* presents the organization's Past President's Medal to Smith Crow. Mr. Crow automatically succeeded Mr. Stutts as executive secretary of the association at the conclusion of the Myrtle Beach convention.

New Developments in Fabrics—Further evidence of man's skill in improving on nature in an effort to obtain better utilization of the natural fibers along with possible economies in processing was demonstrated in the recent announcement of the "Textralize" process. Developed by the Research and Development Division of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., the process comprises a comparatively simple and inexpensive method for imparting a permanent crimp to wool fibers. While the carpet company has been concerned chiefly with the use of this treatment on coarse carpet wools to yield a more spinnable fiber and a loftier yarn with better cover and wear resistance indicated in carpet constructions, applications by other branches of the industry are now being explored, including those engaged in the manufacture of blankets, upholstery and apparel fabrics. With the emphasis on research to try to increase the use of lower grades of wools in clothing materials, any development which points to improved spinning and short-cut processing is certainly worthy of careful study and experimentation. Also directed at the development of new and increased uses of low-grade domestic wools in blends is a project sponsored by the Research and Marketing Act whereby 25 different fabric types are being made at the American Viscose Corp. to be later evaluated by a division of the Department of Agriculture.

A new touch to woven fabrics was introduced by the advent of a novel method for inlaying rabbit fur on plain woolen goods. The fur in staple lengths of about three quarters of an inch may be applied to one or both sides of the fabric and is locked in place through mechanical action only. While no specific application of this material was cited, it is expected that designers and cutters will display their ingenuity in finding use for these novel fabrics in some form of wearing apparel.

Although there is little chance of reviving the old-fashioned quilting parties, the scientist has discovered new methods for producing old effects. A British patent covered the production of a quilted appearance on acetate rayon fabrics by localized non-uniform shrinkage through the application of heat in finishing. At about the same time a domestic processor of vinyl film announced success in obtaining novel quilted effects by embossing. It is perhaps valorous if not discreet to mention two other items which appeared on the subject of plastic materials as they might affect textiles. One was a report to the effect that 60 per cent of the low-priced raincoats are now being made of vinyl film. The second was a development of one of the rubber companies called "Vapotex," a waterproof coated fabric that permitted the transmission of water vapor through what was called a "complicated three-dimensional interconnected structure of microscopic-sized pores," and yet was resistant to repeated washing or dry cleaning.

While on the subject of washing, a reminder of the investigation of the possible use of ultrasonics or high-frequency sound waves for the scouring of textiles, reported some time ago, comes from a recent news item stating that an Australian firm is preparing to offer American housewives a small inexpensive home washing machine which utilizes the same principle. In addition to claims made for rapid washing with a minimum of damage to fabrics, it was implied that woolens are not subjected to the mechanical

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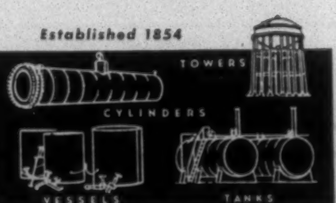

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action of the conventional types of washing machines and hence could be laundered without danger of felting and shrinkage. Perhaps this will lead to the use of a new label on woolen garments reading, "Caution—Launder by Supersonics Only."

About three months ago, a patent was issued on an invention to impart loft and resilience to a fabric by making it out of spun yarns consisting of two sets of fibers. One of these, used for the exterior yarn, is a synthetic protein fiber anchored to a core of some other fiber which has a tendency to shorten when the yarns are treated by heat or some suitable reagent. The differential shortening of the two dissimilar fibers supposedly yields arch-like loops forming air pockets which make the yarn fluffy.

It is often said that research workers have their heads in the clouds but it was not until a few months ago that a logical explanation came to light. Some of them were probably looking for the silver lining unveiled with the introduction of Milium, the new name for Fabric X, a metallic treated lining being offered as a light-weight, warmth-retaining fabric for outer garments.

The foregoing review of achievements reported during the first portion of this year is evidence of the fact that research is *not* a lot of double-talk, even if it takes a little effort to translate some passages from the Greek. It is the basis for the development of new ideas, new products and improved production methods, and if we cannot translate these into profits, we are bound to fail in any language.

Smith Crow

THE Southern Textile Association, like all other well governed organizations, must depend on its membership and those supporting its membership for its success. One of the greatest disappointments to me in our association is the fact that we do not have every mill in the S.T.A. territory actively participating in our sectional meetings. It is my hope, however, that we will continue to see an ever increasing number of companies becoming active in the association from year to year. I am proud of the interest that a large number of our textile plants are taking in the activities of the association, and I am sure I speak the feeling of all of the membership of the association in expressing our appreciation.

I would also like to stress the importance of graduates of Clemson College and North Carolina State College attending the annual convention of the association and also the divisional meetings in the area where they live and work. I do not know of anything that would be more helpful to the young textile college graduates than to attend our meetings.

This year finds us at the halfway mark of the 20th century, a period of time which has brought about many changes as no other 50-year period of time has in the history of civilization. During this period of time, our country has experienced two or three depressions, one being a very serious and lengthy depression, following the collapse of the stock market in the Fall of 1929. We also had two world wars to fight, and won both wars. However, we regretfully say that we have not yet won the peace following the last war ended in 1945.

In spite of these depressions and wars, we today enjoy many things that have been brought about during this period of time. Through the research of the medical profession and medical science, many new medicines have been discovered to prevent disease and save lives that have aided materially in adding approximately 20 years to the average life of man. The airplane is another example of the ingenuity and genius of the American people from the time it was first invented by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk in 1903, we have seen it developed to such a stage that it played a major role in the winning of the last war and is now being used on a large scale in the transportation of passengers and express all over the world today. We have seen it developed from a very slow flying machine to one that is jet propelled, which we are told will now travel even faster than sound. During this period of time, the automobile has been developed from its beginning to the modern cars we have today; and it is now one of the largest industries in America.

Many other discoveries and inventions have been brought about, such as radio, television, electronics, and many others which are too numerous to mention. However, I do wish to point out at this time the improvements that have been made in the textile industry through careful study and research on the part of both the machinery builder and mill management. I do not know of any industry that has made greater strides in the last few years in the improvement of equipment than has the textile industry. Since the end of World War II in 1945, the textile industry in America has spent more than one billion dollars for more efficient and productive equipment, such as completing a costly changeover to new carding and spinning, better and faster looms, revamping lamps into streamlined production units. I am sure those of us who attended the American Textile Machinery Exhibition in Atlantic City May 8 through 12 this year will agree, from the machinery we saw on display there, that we can expect still much further improvement in textile machinery within the near future. For the past several years, many mills have changed a part of their production from cotton to synthetics; some have changed the entire plant. Many of the specifications being given to machinery builders today are to meet the requirements for spinning and weaving synthetic yarns from short to very long staple lengths, as well as improved machinery for cotton.

This huge outlay of money, of course, means better machinery for the employees to operate and better yarns and cloth for the consumer. In this connection, it will be interesting to note that an unbiased survey made recently revealed that at present machinery replacement costs, it requires $16,150 to set up a job for each person in the textile industry. The national average to set up a job per person is a little over $9,000. The sum, of course, includes buildings, machinery, raw material inventory, working capital, and other legitimate business expense. The average income of the employee has risen considerably during the '40s, but no major industry has experienced as sharp a rise as has textiles. The wages have shot up to almost triple the level of 1939. Incomes of textile operatives have far out stripped the rise in cost of living. When you know that nearly 500,-

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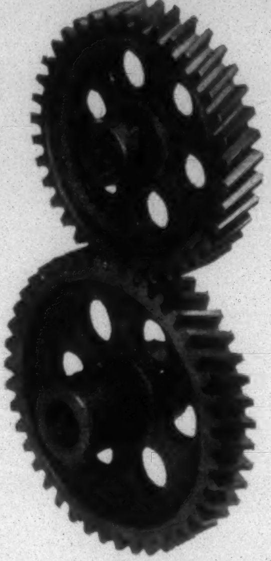

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000 persons are directly employed in spinning, weaving, and finishing textiles alone, you can understand how many families now enjoy a higher standard of living. Health and safety are of primary importance and are so recognized in the textile industry that you rarely find a textile company without an extensive program of this kind.

American ingenuity, the invention and use of modern machines, the increasing skill of workers whether they be management employees or production employees, have done a marvelous job in making the textile industry what it is today. Today our total wealth of real things—homes, telephones, cars, radio sets and all—far exceeds that of all other nations, and Americans enjoy the world's highest standard of living. Let's keep it that way.

An American worker puts in about half an hour to earn the price of a pound of bacon. Our British cousins must labor a full hour to buy the same amount—if the butcher has it. A Russian worker struggles almost eight hours before he has the price of a pound—and if he's not in favor of the local commissar he is not allowed to buy bacon. The Czech worker is on the job for about eight and a half hours before he earns the price of a pound of bacon. His counterpart in the United States earns a pound in thirty minutes or less, and plenty of bacon is available.

Here are some additional facts that no American should ever forget:

	Free U.S.A.	Socialist England	Communist Russia
Ownership of automobiles	1 for every 4 people	1 for every 22 people	1 for every 252 people
Ownership of radios	1 for every 3 people	1 for every 5 people	1 for every 45 people
Ownership of telephones	1 for every 5 people	1 for every 155 people	1 for every 188 people
Average cost of cigarettes	19c	67c	$1.26

Lest we forget, let us be reminded of the fact that all of the advantages we have today, part of which I have just made mention, all of the progress made by our scientists and manufacturers has been made under the system of free enterprise and by individuals and groups willing to invest their capital. From our vast abundance, we are able through these measures to share our national wealth on a broad scale equaled in history by no other country. Today, however, America faces a danger of losing our free enterprise that has done so much toward making America the strongest country in all of the world. Certain well-intentioned leaders of society may fail to keep their thinking straight and commit the mortal error of deciding we can all be made secure by government edict.

It seems to me that our industry should be protected against the unfair competition of merchandise imported into our country, manufactured with extreme low wage scales, such as that prevailing in Japan. I have reference here to an article appearing in the *Daily News Record,* dated May 12, under date line New Orleans, La., May 11:

> B. F. Davis, president of the B. F. Davis Garment Co., Inc., here, manufacturer of work clothing, voiced concern over the offering of khaki work shirts, made in occupied Japan, to the local retail trade at $6 a dozen.
>
> Mr. Davis said that it is impossible for his firm and others like it in the United States to produce shirts for that price and that the appearance of the Japanese merchandise on the market creates unfair competition.
>
> "We don't mind competition," Mr. Davis said. "Competition is the spice of trade. But the wide difference in price between the Japanese shirts and our own, due to the lower wage scales in Japan, creates a serious problem."
>
> He said he had written to his Congressmen in Washington calling attention to the flooding of the market with low-priced Japanese shirts and asking for some action to correct the situation. Other New Orleans work clothing manufacturers, he stated, also had written their Congressmen along the same lines.
>
> No one here seemed to know through what channels the shirts were coming to this country. The Dixie Department Stores, a New Orleans chain of six stores, is selling the shirts at $1 each. These stores also are selling dress shirts made in Japan, which sell wholesale for $8.90 per dozen.

I would also like to point out, in this connection, that according to recent report by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., the imports to this country of cotton cloth and cotton yarns for the month of March were 7,462,000 pounds. This compares with 2,411,000 pounds of March a year ago, and more than the total for any one year since 1939, while our exports have dropped from 93,535,000 in March, 1949, to 49,266,000 in March, 1950. Is this kind of competition fair to the owners of the mills in America where they have made large investments to provide work for approximately 500,000 people?

We are proud of the textile industry as a whole. As has already been pointed out, I know of no industry that has made the strides that the textile industry has made. The South can take great pride in this fact as 77 per cent of the industry is now in the South. We have come a long way since the first mill was built in America in 1770. It has not been easy for the South to achieve the accomplishments we enjoy today. Following the Civil War and during the reconstruction days, our forefathers did not have very much capital to invest, nor raw materials and tools to work with, but they refused to surrender to barriers and handicaps. It was their unyielding determination that laid the foundation whereon a free and progressive industry could be and has been built. You and I must not permit these gains to be destroyed. We have a definite responsibility to preserve these fine accomplishments for ourselves, our children, and the generations yet unborn.

Woodrow Wilson once said, "The history of living is the history of the limitation of govermental power, not the increase of it. When we resist the concentration of power, we are resisting the processes of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties." Thirteen years after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence the Constitution became effective, and even then there was in the minds of the builders of our storehouse of freedom the question of its being robbed. Benjamin Franklin was once asked this question: "Is it a monarch or a republic?" He replied: "A republic—if we can keep it."

I am sure most of you know that Mr. James F. Byrnes, former U. S. Supreme Court Justice and later Secretary of State under President Truman, in a speech at Washington and Lee University, stated: "We are going down the road to Socialism—where we will wind up, no one can tell. But if some of the new programs seriously proposed should be adopted, there is danger that the individual, whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer, or doctor, soon will be an economic slave pulling an oar in the galley of the State."

With the Communist movement at large in our country, and from all indications there is a definite trend toward

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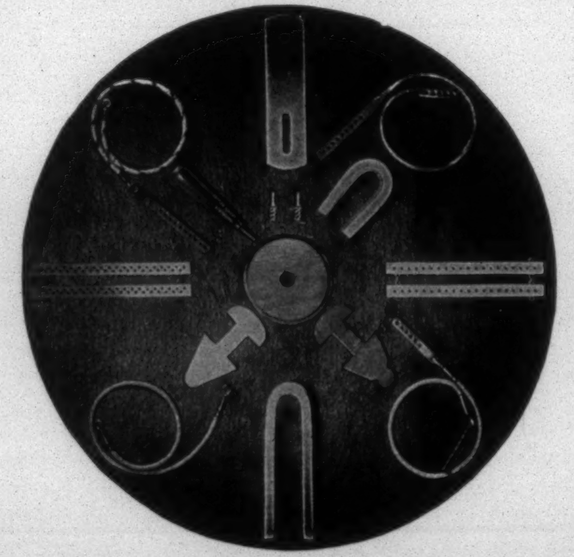

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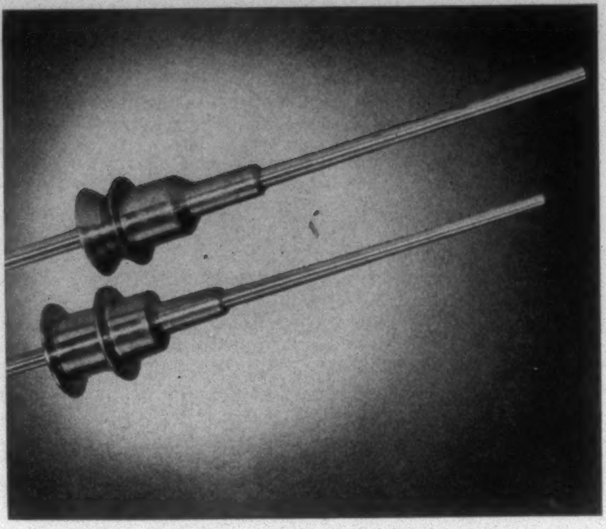

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Socialism, I would like to give a quotation from the address made by the Honorable Harry Flood Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia, before the Southern States Industrial Council's seventeenth annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12, 1950:

> Let's give, so far as we are able in this world, the same opportunities to our children and grandchildren that our forefathers suffered and at times risked their lives to give us. That is the greatest heritage we can leave.
>
> Let us remember this: When the American dollar goes down, all goes. Who is going to take the torch from us? We took it from England, but who is going to take the torch for America? No one. No nation in all the world could even attempt to carry the torch. The American dollar is the only currency in all the world that all nations have confidence in. If the American dollar goes down we will be pitched into an age of international darkness, so far as world trade is concerned.
>
> So, I think we have a sacred responsibility not only to ourselves but to the world as a whole to maintain the integrity and solvency of this nation. I place the balancing of the budget as necessary, first and foremost, to preserve our security.
>
> Those who willfully or otherwise would destroy the American Free Enterprise System would destroy the freedom of people everywhere. We, alone, are bearing the torch—without the torch, without American solvency, there will be no deterrent to Communism abroad. It is no exaggeration to say that nothing on earth is more important than the preservation of fiscal integrity of the federal budget and the financial stability of Free Enterprise.

It has been the co-operation and loyalty of the workers and the owners of the mills who put up the capital, made the investments to provide jobs for the workers that have made the industry what it is today in our nation, and especially in our Southland. It is my hope that we may all unite in our efforts to keep our country great because of its free enterprise, free school system, and our freedom of worship; that our efforts may be so successful that we, our children, and our children's children may continue to enjoy working and living in the greatest nation on earth.

R. C. Jackson

IN the beginning, let me say that we arrived in Japan on Monday, May 8. We left there on Saturday, May 20, meaning we were there for a total of 12 days. I say that only for the purpose of impressing you properly with the fact that the six of us who went over there are now experts on the Japanese situation. As a proper background for this trip to Japan, I think we should consider the situation that prevailed in the pre-war Japanese textile industry regarding its competition in the markets of the world. It is a story that many in the American textile industry who have dealt with the Japanese competitively know better than I, and I inject it here only because it is the basis for much of the concern that is now held by our textile industry, and by textile industries of other countries, regarding the future of the Japanese textile industry.

During the three-year period 1935-37 the Japanese textile industry was exporting at the rate of approximately 2¾ billion square yards annually. Those goods were finding a place in practically all of the world markets. The military establishment in Japan was giving great encouragement, not only to the textile industry but to all Japanese industries, to export whenever and wherever it could, to earn exchange to be used to purchase military requirements. In this zealous effort that was participated in by the Japanese Government, the Japanese military machine, Japanese exporters and industry, they apparently violated practically all of the ethics of foreign trade. There was absolutely no order, as I understand it, to their pricing policies.

The Japanese Government was subsidizing the exports, as a matter of fact, and the idea was to get the business regardless of price. They were practicing every sort of dumping that is known. They were glutting markets. They were taking competition out of the picture entirely. The result was to create a chaotic condition in the textile markets all over the world. One by one governments of other countries, and private interests within those countries, were forced to take all sorts of protective measures designed to offset the unfair situation regarding Japanese competition.

It was an unhealthy and an explosive situation, and you know the result. You know the impact that it had on the textile business. Then along came the war and for a period of time the Japanese textile industry was removed from the picture, except as something for us to wonder about, whether or not after the war the Japanese would return to that pre-war pattern.

Then the war ended and we learned something about the Japanese industry. We found that approximately three-fourths of it had been dismantled, and that a large portion of the spindles and looms and other equipment had been melted down into scrap and made into ordnance. But the industry still emerged as a very prime factor in the economic structure of Japan, and it also emerged as an important factor in world trade in textiles. Each year since the war its importance has increased.

It was as a result of these findings that the leadership of our own industry and the leadership of the British industry began to wonder whether the pattern the Japanese would follow in the future would be somewhat the pattern that had been followed in the past, or whether they were going to be honestly trying to conduct a more orderly business. It was against this background that the so-called Anglo-American Cotton Textile Committee began to function. A group went to England in the latter part of 1948, top leadership representing all segments of our industry, and there the principal subject of discussion was the Japanese textile industry.

The next chapter was staged in New York City in December of last year. At that time it was decided to undertake a joint study-investigation of the Japanese textile industry by the representatives of Britain and the United States. At that meeting in New York, sponsored by the Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade, three points of understanding were reached: (1) Because of the anti-monoply and anti-trust laws, there would be no discussions, no actions taken in Japan that would in any way infringe upon these laws, bearing in mind of course that the British have no such laws as that. As a matter of fact, the British Government has encouraged rather than discouraged that type of operation for a long time. (2) There would be no action taken, either positively or negatively, except by unanimous consent. In other words, each group had the veto power. (3) The venture would be confined to an investigation, a fact-finding mission designed to talk honestly and frankly

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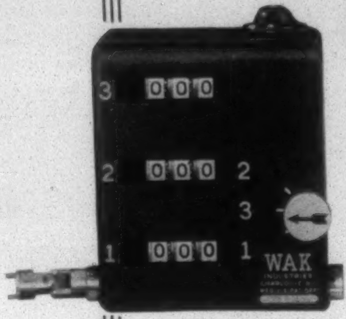

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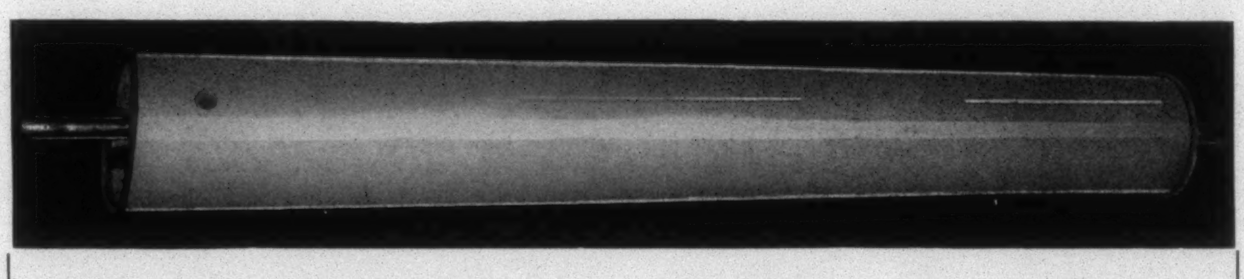

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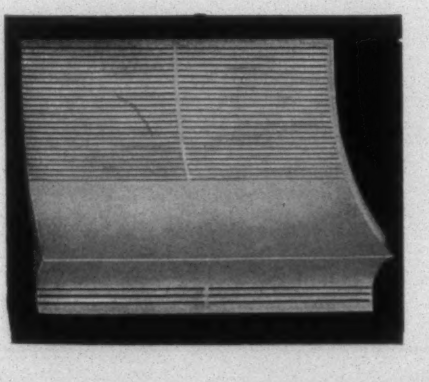

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with Japan, with the representatives of the Japanese industry about their operations now, their plans, their hopes for the future, both regarding their domestic situation and regarding the export situation.

Requests were made to the State Department and to the Department of the Army for permission to go to Japan as a mission. To us a mission meant simply the group being able to go together, to move around together, and to have at least the approval and co-operation of S.C.A.P. (Supreme Command for Allied Powers). We soon learned that a mission as interpreted by the Army meant a government-sponsored group, a group whose expenses would be paid by the government, who would be acting in a sort of unofficial governmental capacity. I don't think that any of us had that sort of thing in mind, but it did cause some complications, and it took about three or four months to get it straightened out with the government. Finally, the understandings were somewhat removed and about three months ago clearance did come through from S.C.A.P. that the mission was acceptable, indicating that the group would be welcome and S.C.A.P. would do everything it could to be helpful.

We arrived in Japan in Tokyo about midnight Sunday, May 7. After going through the various customs procedures, etc., we finally arrived at the hotel about three o'clock in the morning to make our plans for the rest of the procedure during the stay there.

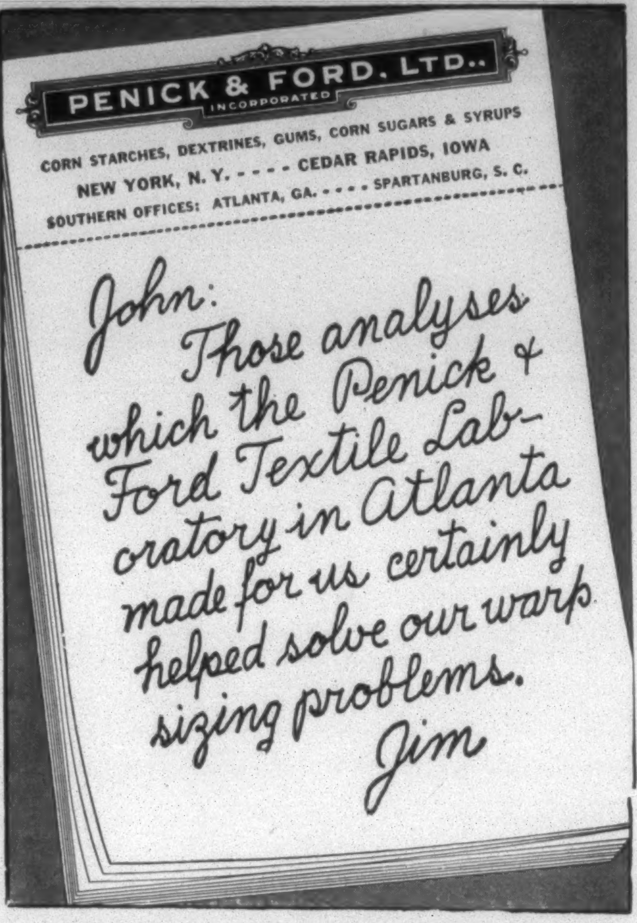
During our first discussion with the British it became obvious there were—not differences, but differences of opinion as to how we would proceed, how best we could hope to accomplish our objective while there. There was no difference of opinion as to what we were trying to do, as to the objective we were seeking, just a little difference about how we should approach it. So we spent the better part of a day threshing that one out and finally agreed on a procedure.

To understand the setting in which we were operating, I think we need to evaluate some of the factors which are present in this picture regarding our relationship to the Japanese industry, both in this market and in other markets where we might compete. First, we must recognize that it is the policy of our government to rebuild and to maintain a stable economy in Japan as a front against Communism in that part of the world. It automatically means that if we are going to rebuild the economy of Japan, we have got to rebuild the textile industry, at least, unless something different comes into the picture, because the textile industry is the largest industry of Japan, and it is the largest exporting industry of Japan. It is also an essential for domestic requirements. That brings on further difficulties, when we say that the policy of our government is to maintain a stable economy. Japan has 83 million people, and they are living in an area about the size of California. Only 16 per cent of that area is arable. They can only cultivate and operate 16 per cent of the soil, and all they can possibly do is to produce 80 to 85 per cent of their food requirements, and that is under the very best conditions.

So, it means that they have to import 15 to 20 per cent of the food, also import many of the raw materials to operate industry, so their problem basically becomes one to export enough goods, textiles or other things, to offset the 15 to 20 per cent of the food they have to buy and offset the raw materials, such as cotton, which they have to have to operate their industry.

A second major consideration is that up to this time the

Official photograph of Southern Textile Association officials following the June 3 election: first row, *left to right*, J. B. Powell, T. I. Stafford. J. L. Delany, Smith Crow, J. A. Chapman, Jr., D. A. Purcell, J. C. Godfrey and J. T. McAden, Jr. Back row, *left to right*, E. C. Horner, H. C. Estes, J. L. James, F. E. Bozeman, John M. Reed, A. R. Marley, R. T. Stutts and J. T. Chalmers.



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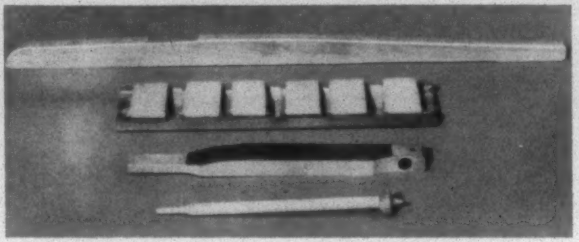

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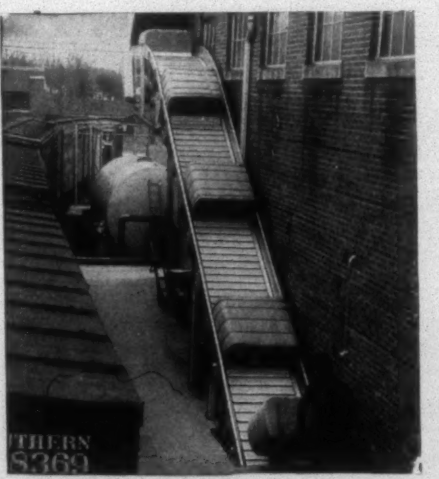

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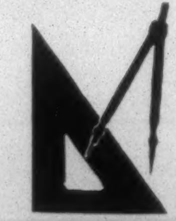

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deficit or the exchange gap in Japan, or the difference between what she is exporting and importing, is made up from appropriated funds, by the United States taxpayers. Immediately after the war it was running at the rate of about 500 million dollars a year. It has been trimmed down each year and the appropriation for the current year, I believe, will amount to 220 million dollars, so we have people all over this country who are extremely conscious of the fact that Japan has to export to earn enough dollars to take her out of the taxpayers' pockets of the United States.

Now, third, we can't afford to overlook that the farmers of this country are very keenly interested in Japan as a market. The farmer realizes, of course, that the United States textile industry is his No. 1 market, the best market, the one stable market, but he is constantly looking for others, and he has his eye on Japan. He wants to sell Japan raw cotton. And that is one thing we can't afford to forget.

Next, we must realize that it is the policy of our government to relax rather than to strengthen controls of any sort, controls that would have a restrictive influence on foreign trade. That simply means that we can't look to the government for any help in this export situation if it gets out of hand. Another fact to be considered is that S.C.A.P. and the Japanese Government have adopted similar policies. They are trying to build a democratic way of life in Japan, and an unrestricted trade program is geared to it, a trade program which means that they want Japan to operate freely in the markets of the world.

The last factor that I think is significant is that S.C.A.P. is turning back the operation of the Japanese industry to the Japanese very rapidly. It wasn't but a short time ago, as you know, that S.C.A.P. was completely in control, completely—operating, almost, the Japanese industry. That isn't true any more. It is being turned back to the Japanese and S.C.A.P. simply sits back in a position as the watcher or the investigator.

When all of these factors are considered separately and collectively, it simply means that we haven't got much choice in this matter when we sit back and wonder what is going to happen to us from the standpoint of Japanese competition. What can we do? We can't appeal to the United States Government for help because the policy is to relax rather than to strengthen controls.

About the only thing it seems we can do is to try and work with S.C.A.P. so long as it is there, and with the Japanese industry, looking toward a basis of understanding and a basis of more order in world trade in textiles, trying to impress upon them all the time the fact that if they expect to earn a place in the family of nations on an accepted basis, they have in the future got to deal in a more orderly manner than they have done in the past. Perhaps that is a little idealistic, but when you stop and try to figure what to do, we either do that, or just sit at home and fuss about it.

Smith Crow, retiring president and new executive secretary of the Southern Textile Association, congratulates A. Ray Marley *(extreme right)* upon his election as 1950-51 president of the organization. Looking on are *(left to right)* David A. Purcell, new chairman of the board of governors, and Joseph L. Delany, new vice-president.

At any rate, this was the basis on which this group was instructed to operate in Japan. When we arrived in Tokyo we were greeted (even though it was midnight) by a barrage of newspapers, press photographers, which was the first indication to us that this thing had a great deal more significance in Japan than we had attached to it. We were simply swamped by the press wherever we went, and I mention that only for this reason: they were thoroughly convinced in their own minds that we did not come over there simply to discuss honestly and frankly many of these problems with the Japanese, to seek information on their plans, present and future, but that we had some sort of plan, some sort of scheme for restricting the Japanese textile industry.

From the very beginning we issued statements, positive statements saying what we were there for. Then we soon found ourselves issuing negative statements, saying we weren't there for the things they were accusing us of being there for. But there was just a constant feeling among the Japanese press that sooner or later we were going to pull this rabbit out of the hat and spring something on them, and in everything they wrote they tried to get that into it.

We were met in Osaka when we stepped off the train in the morning by a large delegation representing all interests of the Japanese industry. They expressed pleasure at our being there and said that elaborate plans had been made for the next few days. My first two impressions were very different. As we rode in on a train we passed a big, flat building which looked like a barn, a big frame building. Out in the back were a lot of what looked like clotheslines, and hanging over them were draped all sorts of materials, goods of many colors. I asked the S.C.A.P. man who was accompanying us what it was and he said it was a dyeing and finishing plant and that those things were hanging out in the back yard to dry. I thought, well, if that is the way they do things in Japan, I don't believe we have too much to worry about.

But then in the afternoon we went to the Di Nippon Co., one of the very large manufacturing establishments of Japan, and it was there that we got a better look at what the industry is like. This may not be representative. I imagine it is better than most, but it was a beautiful mill, very spacious, beautiful floor covering, everything going full blast, with girls operating the machinery. Those girls range from 14 to 16 or 17 years old. They are recruited off the surrounding farms and they come in to work for a few years and earn some money. Then they go back home and get married. They live in dormitories and relatively small rooms are occupied by eight to 12 girls. In the particular room we saw 11 girls. There was nothing in the room except a very pretty mat-type rug on the floor, wall to wall, and a little round table. There was also a sewing machine.

You saw nothing else. Their clothes and personal belongings were kept in little compartments built into the wall and I understand that at night they roll out a little thin quilt and sleep on that. The girls appeared very happy;

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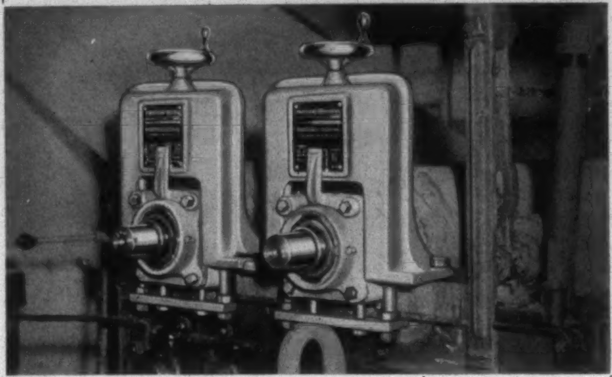

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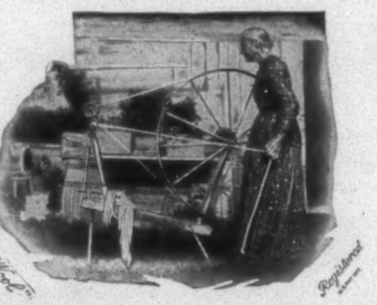

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there was a big recreational area there for them. The fact that they were all about the same size is one of the things that interested us.

Our meetings with the Japanese were conducted on a very formal basis, more so than we had anticipated. As a matter of fact, we got there and found that we were in a regular international negotiation, for which we weren't quite prepared, but we waded in and we hope we came out all right.

We very early agreed with the Japanese that our talks would be confined to a certain range of discussions and we talked very freely about these things. We broke up into subcommittees, for because of the language difficulties it was hard to cover much ground, but by breaking up into subcommittees, with British, American and Japanese in each group, we were able to cover much more ground than would have been possible otherwise.

It seemed to us that one of the key factors we needed to talk frankly about with the Japanese was their pricing policy. You know that story a lot better than I, how they operated before the war, and how now in many instances they are selling goods at much below market levels. As a matter of fact, there are many instances reported there where they were selling at very considerably below what they could sell and still not lose the business.

Now, bear in mind every time they sell $50,000 worth of textiles for $35,000, we as United States taxpayers are putting up the other $15,000. S.C.A.P. is very conscious of this practice on the part of the Japanese and, of course, textile industries all over the world are conscious of the fact, because that is the thing that distorts and disrupts textile markets. It isn't competition, particularly, but it is the kind of competition—cut-throat competition.

S.C.A.P. is, as I say, keenly aware of the need for doing something about it and we received from them full encouragement to talk frankly with the Japanese. We didn't know quite how the Japanese themselves would respond to these discussions about price, but we found that they were perfectly willing and anxious to talk about it. They recognized the situation, so they said, and they pressed and pressed and pressed, trying to get us to say how they could correct it, bearing in mind that there are these antimonopoly and antitrust laws, etc.

On an undertaking such as this where there is no specific objective, it is pretty difficult to appraise the results. But, after having participated in those discussions for six days with the Japanese, after having had a good bit of time to think it over and talk it over since we got back, I think without exception, our group is convinced that is was a good thing that we went, and that, generally speaking, these were about the results that came from it: First, there has probably been developed more accurate information on the Japanese industry than has been available heretofore. After we have an opportunity to digest and document that information, we think that we will know more about how to move, how to plan, how to think in the future than we have known heretofore.

Second, we have gotten to know personally the present-day leadership of the Japanese industry, and bear in mind that is is a new crowd, because practically all of the old crowd has been purged. S.C.A.P. instituted a movement to purge all officials of any company being capitalized at 100 million yen or more. That knocked out all the big ten textile companies, so you have a new crowd running the show. We did get to know them personally and in a very favorable environment, one of honest and frank discussion.

Also, as a third result representatives of the United States, British and Japanese industries have sat down and have talked fully and frankly, both with S.C.A.P. and with the Japanese about the pre-war practices and the fears that all the world holds about what they might do in the future.

We have talked about the repercussions that could be expected if those pre-war practices were resorted to. I can't evaluate the results. I don't know the situation well enough to do it, but that gave us the indication that they realized that if they are going to re-establish themselves they have to do it on a basis of co-operation and understanding with the rest of the world, and they realize that is would hurt them worse than it would hurt anybody if they resorted to these pre-war practices, which they were perfectly willing to talk about.

It can be reported that the Japanese stated aggressively and determinedly that they would improve their pricing policies and that they would do their very best to develop some sort of system to maintain an improvement in pricing policies. We don't know whether it will work or not, but as we see it there isn't any other choice at the moment.

Scenes from Thursday night activities at Myrtle Beach: at *top*, among those present at the social hour sponsored by the S.T.A. Associate Members Division; *below*, banquet gatherings.

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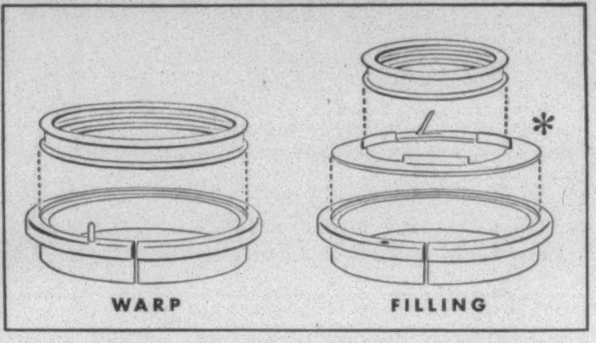

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Alabama Production Men Exchange Slashing & Weaving Information

ABOUT 150 members of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives met in Langdon Hall on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute campus in Auburn, May 20, to ask and answer some vital questions concerning new slashing and weaving machinery now in use at their plants. Weeks before the meeting, members were sent six questions on weaving and six on slashing and were asked to prepare answers to them.

R. B. Horsley, superintendent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., at Pepperell, was elected chairman of the group to succeed Robert Reardon, superintendent of Langdale Mills, of the West Point Manufacturing Co. J. W. Patterson, Tallassee Mills, was named vice-chairman, and Ben Crawford, Southeastern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga., secretary-treasurer. Directors chosen were D. H. Morgan, Alabama Mills, Inc., Wetumpa, Jack Swann, Wehadkee Yarn Mills, Talladega, and Grady Webb, Langdale Mills.

Of special interest to slashing executives was a report by Alfred Pearson, Trion Mills, Ga., on the operation of an Uxbridge type hot air slasher.

"We have one hot air slasher that has been in operation for more than a year," he said. "This slasher is the Uxbridge type in which the yarn is either separated to a 50 per cent split or a 25 per cent split before entering the first drying chamber. This means that the yarn gets approximately 60 per cent of its drying with a vertical separation before it reaches its first contact roll. After the first contact roll the yarn is in a flat sheet and passes over three more contact rolls before going to the head of the slasher. This unit has five high pressure steam heating units which furnish hot air through a system of ducts that is directed through the strand of yarn while it is being dried. Two sets of fans force the hot air through the ducts and one exhaust fan takes care of the removal of the damp air."

New officers of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives were elected at Auburn during May at the Spring meeting of the organization at Langdon Hall. They with the retiring general chairman, Robert Reardon, Langdale, are pictured above: *(left to right)* Mr. Reardon; General Chairman-elect R. B. Horsley, Pepperell; Executive Committee Members Grady Webb, Lanett; W. E. Williams, Sylacauga; C. H. McAbee, Huntsville; Albert Johnson, Lanett; and Vice-Chairman J. W. Patterson, Tallassee.

Mr. Pearson said that frequent studies of the slasher had been made and reported these findings: "An increase in speed and production of approximately 60 per cent can be expected. Our standard on one style on the Uxbridge slasher is 64 yards per minute compared with 40 yards per minute on the conventional three-cylinder slasher. By tests we have estimated our steam cost to be 88 cents per hour on the Uxbridge slasher and 60 cents per hour on the three-cylinder slasher made up of two seven-foot and one five-foot cylinders. On a cost per pound basis of yarn produced, the Uxbridge slasher operates slightly cheaper. However, for all practical purposes, we would say the cost per pound of yarn would be the same.

"Single-end breaking strength and elongation are practically the same for all comparative purposes. This also holds true for stretch which we try to hold at about 1-1/2 per cent on both slashers. On tests we have made to date, the Uxbridge slasher puts on slightly more size. We think this is due to increased speed. On extensive loom tests which we ran for more than 2,000 hours, the warp stops figure seven per cent less from the Uxbridge slasher.

"By observing cross sections of the yarn under a microscope, it is found that the Uxbridge slasher gives a yarn which is more round and which seems to have less protruding fibers. We are operating this slasher in conjunction with a multi-motor variable speed drive and moisture control. The temperature inside the unit runs slightly over 300°. When the slasher is stopped the unit cools instantly and one can enter immediatly after the slasher is stopped. We are running this slasher on 4,752 ends of 17s yarn made up of 11 section beams with 432 ends to beam.

"We have noticed there is less shedding under the head end of the Uxbridge slasher compared with the conventional slasher. Checks in the weave room, however, do not show any reasonable difference in shedding. The unit is well insulated and very little heat is given off into the room. All in all, up to the present time this slasher is doing everything we expected of it."

Later, a Birmingham mill executive expressed equal success with a hot air slasher that had been in use about 3-1/2 years.

The operatives agreed that from 6 1/2 to 7 per cent moisture should be left in a warp. C. H. Moody, who is superintendent of Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, said that as much as 7½ per cent moisture was okay. It was pointed out that low per cent moisture in a slasher is offset by a high per cent in the atmosphere.

In the discussion of the benefits of using blankets made of a mixture of wool and nylon, a Muscogee Mfg. Co. representative said that such a mixed blanket was three or four times more durable than a wool one and cost about the same thing per yard. A Lanett executive said that a 40 to 50 per cent rayon blanket lasted longer for most machines

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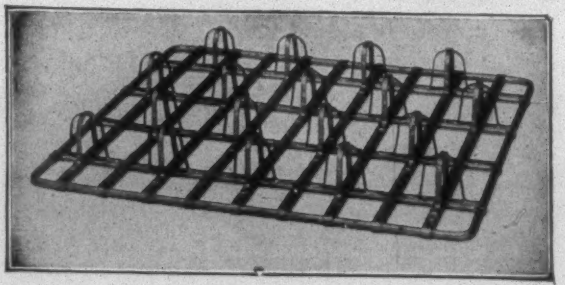

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Hugh Williams & Company, Toronto Canada—Canadian Representative and that hardening of the blanket could be done away with if it were wet regularly. No one appeared to be sure whether or not the atmospheric condition had anything to do with hardening mixed wool and nylon blankets.

The use of homogenizers had brought about savings—especially in starch, according to a spokesman of the Dwight Mfg. Co. They showed no effect on weaving efficiency, on warp or on hand size but less shedding on the slasher was noticed, he reported. He said that to begin with machines were clogged with a lot of small particles of foreign matter in the homogenizing valves. "At first, they were thought to result from starch," he stated, "but the starch people showed us this was not true." Another said that the use of homogenizers meant a real savings of steam. A spokesman for Pepperell Mfg. Co. said there were fewer loose ends and less breakage.

Opinion was split on the effectiveness of using viscometers on slashers. A representative from Fairfax Mills did not think so much of them but another executive called them a big help. " If viscosity drops, a horn blows to let us know," he said.

One of the principal discussions during the weaving panel centered on methods of cleaning looms. It was brought out that chemicals were not used and most spokesmen reported the use of compressed air and air hoses for cleaning purposes. The most popular method reported was that of blowing out the looms daily and cleaning them thoroughly on the weekends. Avondale Mills termed the vacuum cleaning method no good for the weaving room but fine for the spinning room.

All weaving executives said that the supply costs on X-series looms ran higher because of their greater speed. It was disclosed that more supplies were required for the left-hand side of the loom than for the right-hand side. Tests conducted at Opelika showed that lugs on the left side of the shuttle box were slightly lower than those on the right side and this increased the wear and made replacements necessary. Opelika also reported that experiments with 11 belt-driven looms of the 22-inch E-model had proven so satisfactory that 40 more of the same kind had been ordered. Conversion to this type entirely is planned if these looms continue to be as satisfactory in the future as they have been up to now. Dwight Mfg. Co. reported satisfactory service from 72 new Deihl-driven Draper looms.

Yarn Peddlers Hold Annual Outing

DESPITE conflicting dates with the American Textile Machinery Exhibition, the annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina and the railroad strike, the Carolina Yarn Association outing at Pinehurst, N. C., May 11, 12 and 13 attracted some 500 members and guests. As usual a good time was had by all.

Over 300 golfers competed for the 87 handsome tournament prizes over the Nos. 2 and 3 courses. V. Ralph Ewing's net score of 127 gave him a year's possession of the association cup and permanent possession of a piece of silver. H. B. Wellford was runner-up with a net of 131. Lee Pickens repeated last year's performance by winning medal honors with a score of 72-66-138.

Ralph Ewing of Central Franklin Process, who shot the low net score at Pinehurst, has his hands full with the association cup and permanent prize.

Other golf prize winners were: (36 holes)—J. F. Degner, III, 170-19-132; U. R. Urmston, 178-23-132; Frank Armfield, 171-19-133; M. B. Jackson, 189-28-133; Darden Hampton, 150; C. W. Walcott, 162-14-134; Chip Clark, 150; Paul Hammerick, 180-23-134; E. E. Chapman, 151; W. W. Sharpe, Jr., 155-10-135; W. T. Cheatham, 154; Frank Robbins, 159-12-135; W. Vetterline, 155; J. M. Ulmer, 163-14-135; W. R. Reid, 156; J. D. Brinkley, 165-15-135; W. J. Yates, 158. (18 holes)—E. W. Best, 86-23-63; William O'Donnavon, 83-20-63; M. B. Creigler, 88-23-65; B. R. Hunter, 84-21-63; J. J. Ryan, 93-28-65; J. T. Kilpatrick, 77-13-64; W. M. Sutton, 80-14-66; J. H. Martin, Jr., 83-19-64; C. W. Gordon, 92-26-66; W. A. Towel, 86-22-64; Gordon Kenna, 78; Donald Jonas, 75; Lanier Branson, 78; G. S. Johnston, 75; E. D. Reid, 80; T. C. Worth 77. (36 holes)—G. H. Dunlap, 169-17-135; A. K. Johnson, 173-19-135; Archer Booker, 167-16-135; H. J. Tully, 195-30-135; N. P. Murphy, 199-32-135; F. B. Draper, 201-33-135; C. N. Wood, 203-34-135; Sam Rice, 162-13-136; T. C. Smootherman, 166-45-136; J. U. Benfield, 168-16-136; Dave Hall, 180-22-136; F. A. Huntley, 192-28-136; E. J. Martin, 216-35-136; M. B. Foil, 159-11-137; James Lybrand, Jr., 173-18-137; Claibourne Carr, Jr., 187-25-137; W. W. Couch, Jr., 207-35-137; A. J. May, 170-16-138; J. P. Maguire, 164-13-138; A. S. Cookman, 170-16-138; John R. Sherrill, 188-25-138; J. E. Baker, 194-28-138; Joe Bird, 194-28-138; R. M. Lynch, 163-24-139; Frank Causey, 163-12-139; W. W. Green, 165-13-139; Brown Mahon, 169-15-139; Nick Laughlin, 171-16-139; L. J. Jennard, 173-17-139; C. B. Conway, 175-18-139; Richard Wagner, 179-20-139; Walter Brown, Jr., 179-20-139; Joe Foil, 183-22-139; W. C. Brown, 189-25-139; Harry James, 195-28-139; William Klopman, Jr., 164-12-140; R. S. Dickson, 172-16-140; J. W. Furr, 176-18-140; Robert Small, 176-18-140; J. R. Gaither, 176-18-140; H. S. Gordon, 184-22-140; G. V. Lewis, 186-23-140; Harry Horrocks, 184-24-140; P. J. Menzies, 194-27-140; J. Leath, 200-30-140.

Winners in the skeet event were: W. R. Austin, George H. Boynton, Herman Cone, Jr., F. B. Draper, B. J. Faucette,

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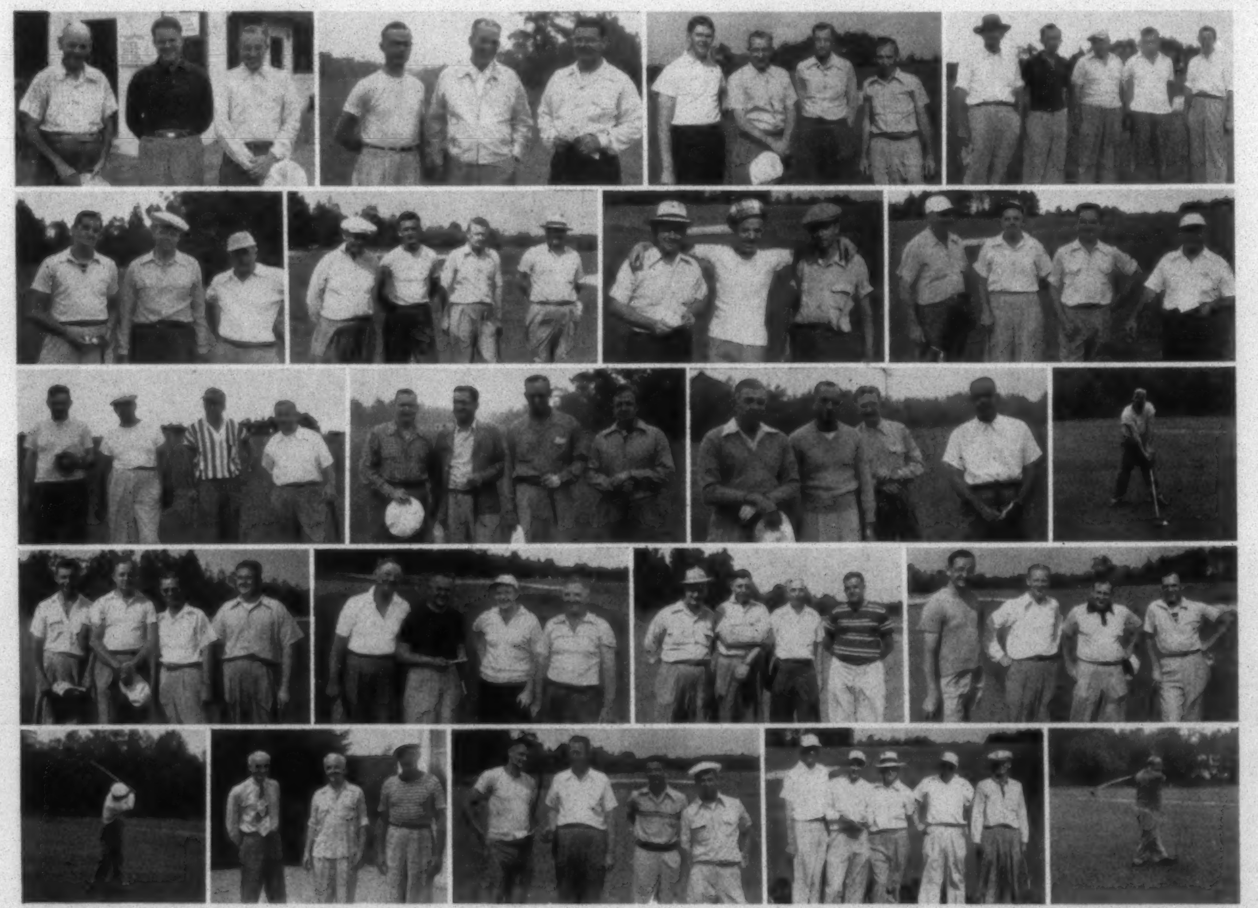
For those who did not participate either in golf or skeet there were a number of draw prizes, winners being: Miller Brannan, L. E. Covington, B. P. Foss, G. D. Garrett, A. F. Garrou, C. R. Hall, Freeman Harris, W. G. Luttge, R. F. Lundy, G. W. McGarrity, Alex Madans, Don Martinat, Max Meier, Dick Parker, J. R. Pleasants, R. R. Rice, Jim Taylor, L. Reid Terry, Ray Torgersen, Scott Whitcher.

A floor show provided the entertainment Friday evening and the outing was climaxed with the annual banquet Saturday evening, followed by the awarding of prizes.

Officers of the Carolina Yarn Association are: William J. Yates, president; K. C. Loughlin, vice-president; Davis L. Lewis, Jr., secretary; Donald Fisher, treasurer. The following were chairmen of committees for the 1950 outing: James E. MacDougall, Jr., invitation; Darden Hampton, golf; William C. Dodson, skeet; J. Hanes Lassiter, prizes; William G. Vetterlein, refreshments; Norman A. Cocke, Jr., entertainment.

Lee Pickens of Celanese won low gross honors at Pinehurst. Dave Lewis is in the background.

Members of the Carolina Yarn Association are: Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., American Bemberg Corp., American Enka Corp., American Thread Co., American Viscose Corp., American Yarn & Processing Co., C. A. Auffmordt & Co., Barnhardt Bros. Co., Cannon Mills, Inc., Carolina Process Co., Celanese Corp. of America, Comer Avondale Mills, Inc., Cosby & Thomas, William H. Crenshaw, Dixie Mer-



CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION GOLFERS—*Top row, left to right:* **Henry Blake, Bob Reid and Harold Kellett; J. O. Austin, Emory Goode and J. S. Campbell; Charles Ibach, Jr., Harold Kellett again, June Woollen and Fred Wood; Ted Dalrymple, Jack Maguire, Arthur Johnson, William Klopman and E. C. Martin.**

Second row, left to right: **Archer Booker, Dave Lewis and Matt Thompson; John Kilpatrick, Frank Lee, Jim MacDougall and Walter Albertson; E. S. Davis, J. T. Pollard and M. P. Lyon; J. Z. Erwin, Jack Leath, W. S. Foster and Frank S. Holt.**

Middle row, left to right: **John Fenley, Walter M. Brown, L. J. Albertson and W. B. Sanders; Garvin Neisler, W. J. Fulkerson, I. Rogosin and J. E. Garvin; Burton Frierson, Elliot Neal, Dave Hall and Bud Johnson; concentration by Donald Jonas.**

Fourth row, left to right: **W. J. Leath, J. R. Garner, Ernest Hunter and P. G. Menzies; H. J. Tully, M. P. Tully, J. M. Tully and Adam Clement; Ray Tergerson, Frank Longerier, Clarence Burton and Bill Lorimer; R. S. Small, William O'Donovan, William Monckton and Lee Pickens.**

Bottom row, left to right: **Bill Yates follows through; Harold Mahon, Brown Mahon and Bill Yates again; Jack Thompson, Frank Roberts, Jack Huckabee and Milton Southerland; Joe Johnson, Amos Ragan, Bob Rapp, Joe Bales and Austin Harrison; Max Schiffman unwinds on an xxx-yard drive to somewhere.**

Miss Elizabeth McGee of Spartanburg, S. C., was selected Maid-of-Cotton for 1950. Textile manufacturers select Burk-Schier Wet Processing Agents for dyeing and finishing yarns and fabrics made of cotton.

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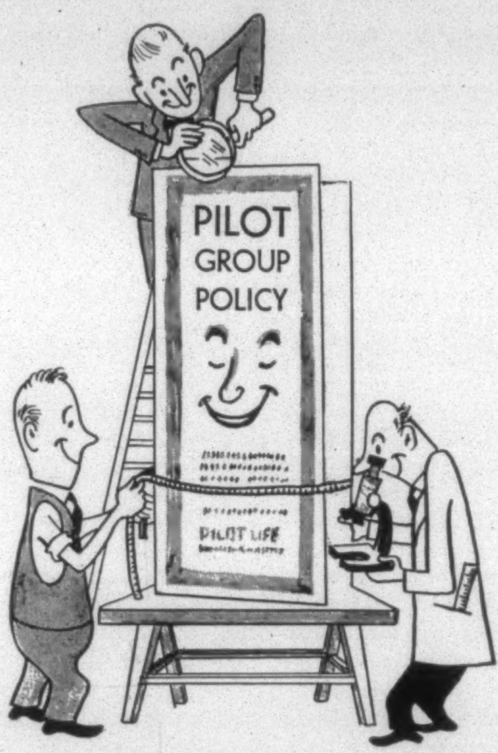

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Chattanooga Gathering

Several hundred persons were in attendance at the silver anniversary golf tourney and outing of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Yarn Association held May 25-26 at the Lookout Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga. Walter Motter of Tennessee Hosiery Mills captured the Bob Smith Trophy in the golf tourney with a low net of 137 for 36 holes, edging out Joe Turbidy of Rome (Ga.) Hosiery Mills by a single stroke. Tied for third place with 139's were J. B. Kizer of Charles H. Bacon Co., Lenoir City, Tenn., and John Kain, Jr., of Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, and A. L. McCall of Richmond Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga.

Henry Crumbliss, a representative of Cannon Mills, won the President's Cup in the yarn men's division of the meet by posting the lowest net score of the event, a 134. He also had the low gross for the handicap medal play with a 142. The yarn men compete within their own class for a fancy list of prizes, with the other guests competing in another bracket, also for handsome awards, with only knitters eligible for the Bob Smith trophy. G. S. Johnston of Graysville Hosiery Mills, Dayton, Tenn., was runner-up to Mr. Crumbliss with a 73-76—149, net 141, and R. H. Griffith was third with a net 143. The outing was held under ideal weather conditions, and 145 were entered in the golfing competition.

Officers of the association are F. N. Belk, president; R. Aycock, vice-president; Tom Moore, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

The following committeemen were responsible for the success of the 1950 outing: Bob Boyd and Bob Griffith, invitation; Harvey Davenport and David Gott, golf; H. O. Shuptrine and Charles Glass, skeet; Pete Branton and Frank Carter, prizes; Henry Crumbliss and Jop Richman, floor show; Tom Moore, Jr., and Bob Mebane, hotel and refreshments.

Members of the Chattanooga Yarn Association are American Yarn & Processing Co., American Thread Co. (Hampton Yarn Division), American Viscose Corp., Rupert Aycock, Barnhardt Bros., D. O. Blevins, Celanese Corp. of America, Central Franklin Process Co., Comer-Avondale Mills, Henry Crumbliss, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Duplan Corp., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Walter T. Forbes Co., Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., Gate City Cotton Mills, C. D. Gott Co., R. H. Griffith, Fred K. Johnston, Jr., Johnston Mills Co., Kahn & Feldman, Inc., Leon-Ferenbach, Inc., R. D. McDonald, Tom Moore, Jr., Ray-Ser Dyeing Co., S. W. Sparks, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Textiles, Inc., and U. S. Rubber Co. Associate members are Hemphill Co., Kaumagraph Co., Paramount Textile Machine Co., Scott & Williams, Inc., Smith, Drum & Co., and the Torrington Co.

Head table at Carolina Yarn Association banquet, *left to right:* William G. Vetterlein, chairman of the refreshment committee; Norman Cocke, Jr., chairman of the entertainment committee; K. C. Laughlin, vice-president; William J. Yates, president; Donald Fisher, treasurer; Alex Hanes, chairman of the skeet committee; J. E. MacDougall, Jr., chairman of the invitation committee; and Henry Kelly, past president. Secretary Davis L. Lewis, Jr., was absent when this picture was taken.

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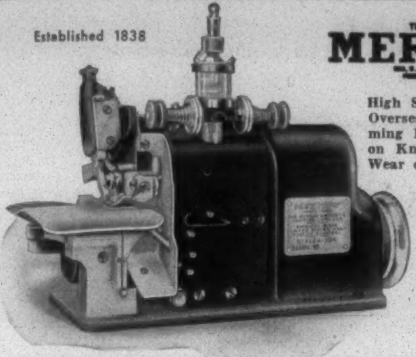

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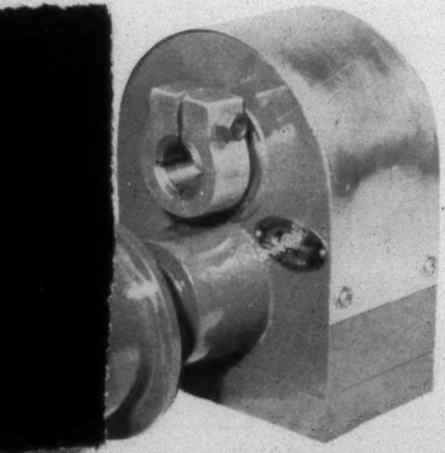

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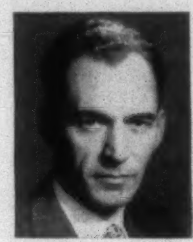
Caldwell Ragan resigns
as pres. Ragan Spinning Co.

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS



Leonard F. Costello, *at right below,* has been appointed manager of the textile department of the sales division of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., and Norman Nuttall, *left,* has been appointed assistant technical director of the firm. Mr. Costello, a graduate of Rhode Island State College, Providence College and Rhode Island School of Design, has spent the major part of his business career in the textile section of Stein, Hall & Co. He joined the firm in February, 1940, left in 1942 to join the Chemical Warfare Service, and rejoined the firm in March, 1946, as assistant to the manager of the textile department. Mr. Nuttall, a 1938 graduate of The Citadel at Charleston, S. C., joined Stein, Hall in 1940 after having been associated with the Ciba Co. He served in the infantry during the war and rejoined Stein, Hall & Co. in 1946 after almost four years in the service. He served as manager of the textile department from March, 1949, until his recent appointment.

A. Alex Shuford, Jr., of Hickory, N. C., and W. K. Mauney of Kings Mountain, N. C., both well known textile industrialists, were honored last month at commencement exercises of Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, when they were presented the honorary degree of doctor of letters. . . . J. Harold Lineberger, an executive in the Lineberger group of mills at Belmont, N. C., is the new president of the General Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina. . . . William H. Ruffin of Durham, N. C., president of Erwin Mills, Inc., last month was initiated as an honorary member into Alpha Kappa Psi, professional commerce fraternity in the University of North Carolina. . . . J. C. Cowan, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., president of Burlington Mills Corp., recently was presented "the man of the year award" of the North Carolina State College chapter of Phi Psi, national professional textile faternity. . . . Dr. John H. Dillon, director of research of the Textile Research Institute, was granted an honorary degree of doctor of science June 10 by Ripon (Wis.) College.

Eric Weyl, textile engineering consultant, formerly of Manchester, N. H., has moved his office to 2509 Vail Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Weyl, a specialist in cotton spinning, serves as regular consultant to many leading textile mills.

John L. Gillis, general manager of the Merrimac Division of Monsanto Chemical Co., has been elected a vice-president of Monsanto. Mr. Gillis has been connected with the firm since 1933. . . . Francis K. Burr of Danvers, Mass., who has been with Monsanto since 1936, has been appointed technical service manager of the textile chemicals department of the Merrimac Division. Prior to his recent promotion Mr. Burr was manager of the department's office at Charlotte, N. C., and he has been succeeded in that position by Robert N. Foster of Charlotte. . . . John T. Rose of Leaksville, N. C., formerly with Fieldcrest Mills, has joined the textile chemicals sales staff of Monsanto and has been assigned to the Charlotte office. . . . Sawyer F. Sylvester of Melrose, Mass., has been appointed assistant to the director of the textile chemicals department. Mr. Sylvester, who joined Mon-

[redacted]

thern Bleachery & Print Works, Inc., Taylors, S. C., was president of Greenville Horse Show held early this month. Arthur S. Jarrett, general superintendent at Highland Park Mfg. Co., was one of the leaders of the Mecklenburg Saddle Club show held at Charlotte, N. C., this month.

J. C. Camp, card room overseer at Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Rockmart, Ga., last month completed 20 years of continuous service with the organization and was awarded a gold pin. . . . Howard Edwards, formerly at the firm's Decatur, Ala., plant, is now first shift second hand in the Rockmart spinning room; R. E. Machan [illegible] fered from Cedartown, Ga. [illegible] shift foreman in the card room; assigned to night superintendent positions at Rockmart are Don Edwards, third shift, formerly in efficiency, and Flurah Head, transferred from Decatur, second shift.

Robert J. Freitag, *left,* will retire July 1 as vice-president, treasurer and manager of sales for Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. Mr. Freitag, who has been with the firm 40 years, will continue as a director. A native of Switzerland, Mr. Freitag came to the United States in 1898 and was associated with Astoria Silk Works and Schwarzenbach Huber & Co. before joining the executive staff of Steel Heddle in 1910. . . . Frank H. Kaufman has been named to succeed Mr. Freitag as manager of sales; no successor has been named as yet for his positions as vice-president and treasurer.

Bernard Crow has resigned as superin- ndent at Johnston (S.C.) Weaving Mill, nc.

Marchant H. Cottingham has resigned as ssistant plant manager of the Lancaster, C., plant of Springs Cotton Mills to join rwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C., as as- stant to General Manager E. M. Holt. . . . eplacing Mr. Cottingham at Lancaster is . A. Ballard, who has been serving as ssistant plant manager of the Springs No. Plant at Fort Mill, S .C. The new assistant nanager at Fort Mill is H. W. Close, Jr.

The board of directors of Burlington Mills Corp. June 1 adopted a resolution in honor of the memory of the late James Lee Love, a former director who died at his home in Burlington, N. C., May 6. The board expressed its gratitude for "his progressive leadership as a pioneer in the rayon textile industry and as one of the original founders of Burlington Mills, and for his guidance and counsel as a charter director in the growth and development of Burlington Mills to its present position of prominence and importance in the national economy." James Spencer Love, chairman of the board, is the son of the deceased.

Hill Scoggin, P. O. Box 1983, Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed special field representative in North and South Carolina for [illegible] of Jersey City, [illegible] to the

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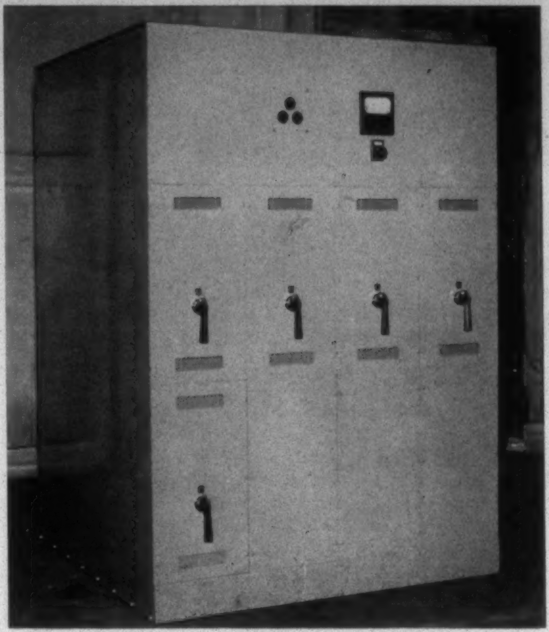

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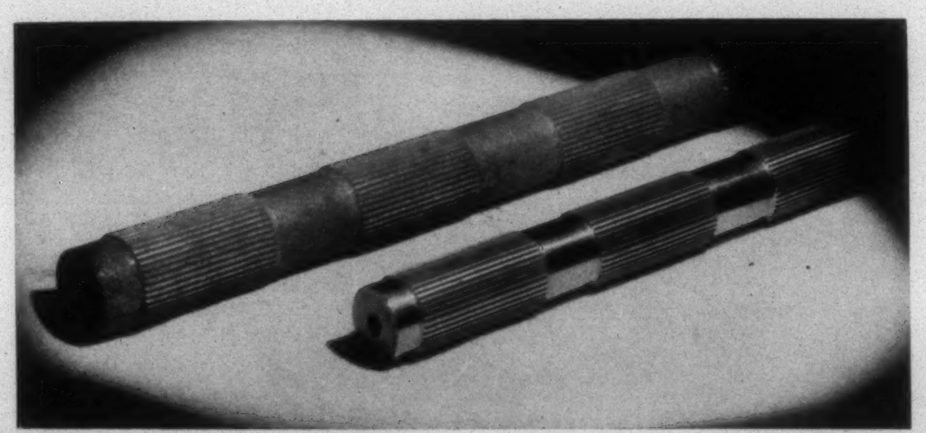

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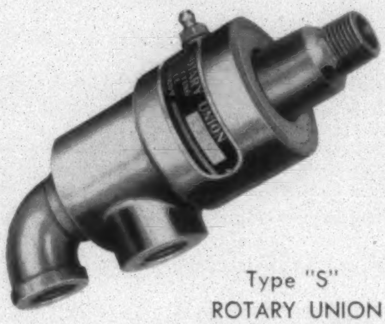

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textile firms with their lubrication and protective coating problems. He will service the complete line of Dixon graphited lubricants as well as the silica graphite protective paints for metal surfaces.

Charles T. Rogers, a native of Front Royal, Va., has been appointed cloth room overseer of the new Harris Plant of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills. Mr. Rogers previously was associated with Burlington Mills Corp. and Fieldcrest Mills.

Sydney M. Cone of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., recently was elected president of the Friends of the Library of Greensboro.

John M. Reeves, president of Reeves Bros., Inc., was honored in New York City recently at a luncheon of the cotton goods industry division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews when he was presented a plaque lauding him for his many services to the organization.

Ed F. Patterson, laboratory technician and former overseer of slashing at Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, has joined Clinton Foods, Inc., as a technical representative for textile industries in the New England and Southern states. His new post will include the selling of starch to textile firms. His previous associations include National Carbon Co. and Dan River Mills.

Irving H. Verry, senior vice-president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, was the guest of the sales organization and some of the executives of the plant at a dinner May 24 marking his 60th anniversary with the firm. Mr. Verry was presented a television set.

P. L. Piercy and J. R. Richie have joined the engineering sales department of Carter Travelers Co. and Mill Devices Co., divisions of A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

Charles E. Kaufman, assistant director of research of Hall Laboratories, Inc., Pittsburgh, has been named director of research. He succeeds Dr. Everett P. Partridge, whose appointment as director of Hall Laboratories was announced recently. Mr. Kaufman joined Hall Laboratories as a research engineer in 1936 after his graduation at the University of Cincinnati. He became a research group head in 1941, and assistant director of research in January, 1949. As head of research at Hall Laboratories he will be responsible for development of processes and materials relating to industrial and municipal water conditioning.

Emerson M. Bullard, formerly assistant to the vice-president and treasurer of J. & P. Coats (R. I.) Inc., has accepted a similar post in Atlanta, Ga., where he has become assistant to the head of the manufacturing division in the mills of Clark Thread Co. and North Georgia Processing Co.

Dr. Joseph H. Brant, Ph. D., resigned June 30 as director of research for Bates Mfg. Co., which operates five textile plants in Lewiston, Augusta, and Saco, Me. Dr. Brant will join the Gilette Safety Razor Co., Boston, as director of research for its Toni Division, Chicago. Before coming to Bates Dr. Brant was director of fundamental research at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

Alfred N. Willett has has become associated with Hunt Machine Works of Greenville, S. C., as vice-president, director and works manager. Mr. Willett formerly was assistant to the general superintendent of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., and prior to that connection was vice-president and works manager of Leavitt Machine Co. of Orange, Mass. A graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Willett's other previous connections include Westinghouse Corp., Pratt & Whitney and Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Robert C. Jackson and F. Sadler Love, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, have been elected members of the Charlotte (N. C.) Rotary Club.

Thomas B. Hunt, who returned recently to the United States after serving on the Whitin Machine Works staff in South America, has joined the Southern sales and service organization of Atkinson, Haserick & Co., which has headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. During his career Mr. Hunt held supervisory positions with textile mills at Macon, Ga., Clover, S. C., and LaGrange, Ga., and before joining Whitin was a representative for Carter Traveler Co.

Marion L. Eakes has been made manager of the new Greensboro, N. C., office of Buensod-Stacey, Inc., recently established in the Dixie Building in that city. For the past five years Mr. Eakes has been a member of the engineering staff of the Charlotte, N. C., division of the firm, engaged in the layout, design, estimating, starting and testing of air conditioning systems.

K. McCoy Crytz, *at left below,* Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. representative in Alabama for the past seven years, has been appointed sales agent for the company's Atlanta branch. He succeeds J. Floyd Childs, who passed away recently. Mr. Crytz has a thorough working knowledge of card clothing and carding machinery, gained through the more than 20 years he has been connected with the textile industry. . . . E. Jack Lawrence, *right,* assistant to Mr. Childs, has been appointed general manager of the Howard Bros. Atlanta branch. Excluding the three years he served in the Army Air Forces, Mr. Lawrence has been in the textile

machinery field since his graduation from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, where he received a B.S. degree in textile engineering.

A. R. Marley, formerly superintendent of the No. 1 Plant of Erwin Mills, Inc., at West Durham, N. C., has been transferred to Erwin, N. C., as superintendent of the No. 2 Plant there. . . . Mr. Marley has been succeeded at Durham by T. C. Pegram, formerly superintendent of the company's weaving plant at Cooleemee, N. C., and Mr. Pegram in turn has been succeeded at Cooleemee by C. W. Howell, who had been superintendent at the No. 2 Plant.

Dr. Elmore H. Northey has been appointed assistant to the vice-president in charge of research and development at American Cyanamid Co. . . . Dr. Jack T. Thurston has been named administrative director of the Stamford research laboratories and Dr. Joseph H. Paden has been made director of the research division of the laboratories of the company.

Robert C. Medl has joined the staff of Quaker Chemical Products Corp. at Conshohocken, Pa., as technical director. He was previously vice-president and technical director of the McCormack-Medl Corp. at Camden, N. J., manufacturer of surface coatings. Earlier he was associated with Western Electric Co. and Hercules Powder Co.

Cecil B. Bricker, assistant purchasing agent at the Trion (Ga.) Division of Riegel Textile Co., recently was presented a service pin for having completed 15 years service with the firm.

Woodson W. Johnson, formerly a salesman with C. L. Upchurch, Athens, Ga., has joined the sales staff of Troy Whitehead Machinery Co., Charlotte, N. C., and will cover North Carolina from headquarters in Charlotte.

John K. Cochran, chief engineer of the Duplan Corp., was presented with the Ernest C. Geier Merit Award bronze medal at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 6 for "outstanding achievement as an employee of the Duplan Corp." Mr. Cochran is the second person to receive this award, which will be given in the future to other Duplan men or women who merit it. The company has ten mills in this country and three in Canada. Mr. Cochran was chosen because "with his engineering training he brought a new approach which has resulted in many improvements in machinery and methods of operation. His efforts have been outstanding in the improvement of quality and efficiency and in the reduction in cost of operations." The medal was presented by E. C. Geier, board chairman.

J. Elmer Hahn of Scotch Plains, N. J., president of Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, has been elected a vice-president of the Rotary Club of New York.

E. A. Maddox, previously associated with the former Linwood Mills at Lafayette, Ga., is now night superintendent at Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co. at Lincolnton, N. C.

C. W. Walker, head of the cost department at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., has been named a director in the Piedmont Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants. Mr. Walker will be installed along with other new officers of the chapter at the Fall meeting in Greensboro, N. C., in September.

Lawson H. Ballard has joined American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C., in the manufacturing division. Mr. Ballard, a 1943 graduate of North Carolina State College, comes to his new post from Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C. . . . Other personnel additions and changes at A.Y.P. include: James R. Wikle, formerly office manager of Crescent Narrow Fabric Corp., Charlotte, N. C., joins A.Y.P. in the purchasing department. Mr. Wikle is a 1920 graduate of Georgia Tech and has spent almost 30 years in the textile industry. . . . Oscar Lawing has been promoted to overseer of spinning, winding and twisting on the day shift at the Rush Plant in Mount Holly and John Taylor has been promoted from comber section man to overseer of carding at the Rush Plant. . . . G. E. Henry, formerly with the J. P. Stevens Co. plant at Stanley, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Adrian Plant in Mount Holly. . . . R. A. McCluney, formerly with Deering-Milliken in Hartsville, S. C., is now overseer of carding at the Madora Plant in Mount Holly. . . . George Avery has been transferred from the Union Plant in Maiden, N. C., to the methods and standards department of the firm in Mount Holly.

Lester Sayers, superintendent of maintenance for Tallassee (Ala.) Mills, resigned June 5 to become general manager of Dunson Mills at LaGrange, Ga. A veteran of more than 20 years service with Tallassee

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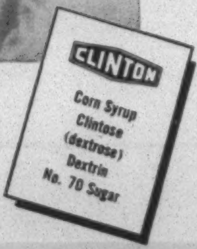

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Mills, he had long been active in civic, fraternal and educational affairs of the community. He was president of the Tallassee P. T. A., past president of the Tallassee Lions Club, and a director of the Tallassee Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. William Kirk, assistant general manager of the Du Pont Co.'s organic chemicals department, said June 7 he planned to retire at the end of the year after a career of 34 years with Du Pont. He relinquished his post June 15, but until Jan. 1 will continue in the department as advisor to the general manager, John F. Daley. Dr. Samuel Lenher, now director of manufacture of the organic chemicals department, will succeed Dr. Kirk as assistant general manager.

Robert E. Henry of Greenville, S. C., who is retiring June 30 as vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., was honored at pregame dedication exercises May 27 in which the new Dunean Mills baseball park was officially named the Henry Athletic Field.

Otto Grob, chief consulting engineer of Southern Textile Consultants, Charlotte, N. C., has sailed for Europe where he is serving as consultant to leading yarn mills in France, Switzerland and Italy with headquarters in Zuerich, Switzerland. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grob. They will return to the United States in September.

Ernest C. Cross has been elected assistant vice-president in charge of administration and as a director of Borden Mills, Inc., Kingston, Tenn. Mr. Cross became associated with Borden at the time it was incorporated in August, 1924. Prior to that time he was connected with American Printing Co., Fall River, Mass., of which Borden Mills was a subsidiary, having joined that organization in May, 1911.

Francis X. Minich has joined Montgomery & Crawford of Spartanburg, S. C., as manager of the company's mill supply department. Mr. Minich comes to his new post from R. E. L. Holt Mill Supply Co. of Greensboro, N. C., and prior to that was associated with Riegel Textile Co. at Ware Shoals, S. C., and Pendleton Mfg. Co. at LaFrance, S. C.

James D. Wilson, field project manager in charge of construction at the Camden, S. C., plant of the Du Pont Co., was chosen as one of the distinguished alumni of the Speed Scientific School of the University of Louisville to whom medallions were presented in connection with the recent 25th anniversary of the founding of the school.

Paul J. Luck of New York City has been elected a member of the Textile Advisory Board of Fairleigh Dickinson College, Rutherford, N. J. Mr. Luck is sales manager of the Metropolitan Dyestuff Department of the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Co. He has been associated with this firm for the past 20 years and was recently elected chairman of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. He has been the organization's public relations director for the past two years.

Bill Heacock, *at right below,* of Sylacauga, Ala., and L. J. McCall, *left,* of Greenville, S. C., have been appointed service engineers for the E. H. Jacobs Southern Division of Bullard Clark Co., Danielson, Conn. Mr. Heacock, a graduate of the University of Alabama and Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, and formerly associated with J. E. Sirrine & Co., will serve mills in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and west Tennessee. Mr. McCall, a native of Pelzer, S. C., and for six years associated with Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., will represent the company in parts of western North Carolina and in eastern Tennessee. Mr. McCall served in the E.T.O. during the war and since then had operated his own business in Greenville.

C. S. Sherrer has been promoted to second hand of twisting and winding at the dye plant of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga.

Louis R. Mizell has been named manager of the textile processing division of Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C. This division has been engaged in the development of improved processing techniques, and operates both in the mill and at the laboratory.

Alfred C. Werner, who resigned recently as president of Burlington Mills International Corp., has succeeded W. W. Sharp, Jr., as vice-president of Chadbourn Hosiery Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Kenneth R. Fox, president of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute, has resigned that post to join Burlington Mills Corp. Mr. Fox is relinquishing his post on June 30. He will report at Burlington Mills late in the Summer to become a member of the staff of J. C. Cowan, Jr., president of the textile concern that maintains executive offices at Greensboro, N. C.

OBITUARIES

Melville Goss Curtis, 75, chairman of the board of the Collins & Aikman Corp., plush and velvet manufacturers, died in Philadelphia's Presbyterian Hospital on May 23. Mr. Curtis had been president of the corporation for years before his election to the board chairmanship. Mr. Curtis is survived by his widow, Emma W., two daughters, and four grandchildren.

A. Myles Haynes, 47, cashier of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, died June 1 of a heart attack at Rutherford Hospital. Mr. Haynes was a nephew of the late Raleigh R. Haynes, pioneer textile manufacturer in Rutherford and a founder of Cliffside Mills. For the past four years he had been chairman of the Rutherford County Democratic executive committee. He is survived by his wife and one son.

Charles Dean Hendrix, 55, supervisor of the cloth room at Poe Mill of the F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., died suddenly at the Poe Methodist Church on June 5. Over a period of years he had held positions with mills in Greer, Pelzer and Greenville. He is survived by his wife, two sisters, and one son.

George W. Pressell, 62, vice-president of E. F. Houghton & Co., manufacturer of metal, leather and textile processing products, died June 5 at his Summer home in Ocean City, N. J. Mr. Pressell was also president of E. F. Houghton & Co. of Canada, Ltd. He was instrumental in the development of sulphonated oils and had been in charge of the company's sales and product development department. His widow and two daughters survive.

Edward A. Robertson, treasurer of Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., died May 23 at his home in Brookville, L. I. Besides being treasurer and director of the above corporation, he was also an officer and director in the following companies: Barre Wool Combing Co., Ltd., Putnam Woolen Corp., Millbury Spinning Co., Macon, Textiles, Inc., Cedartown Textiles, Inc., and LaPorte-Bachmann Woolen Mills, Inc. He is survived by his widow, his mother and a sister.

George B. Sharples, manager of the Northern Division of Ralph E. Loper & Co., textile engineers of Fall River, Mass., and Greenville, S. C., collapsed and died during a golf game at the Fall River Country Club. Mr. Sharples had been with the Loper Co. for 25 years. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, one brother, and three sisters.

DRESSING UP FOR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY—Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee congratulates Mrs. W. W. Dillard of Memphis for winning the national dressmaking contest held in connection with the recent celebration at Bemis, Tenn., commemorating the founding of the town and Bemis Cotton Mill. Mrs. Dillard's dress was made of Bemilin, a cotton bag material manufactured by Bemis.

ROME

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FAIRBANKS TRUCKS AND CASTERS

have been made right here in the heart of the South for more than 50 years. The largest, most modern materials handling equipment manufacturer in this part of the country provides a full line of

CASTERS — Swivel and Rigid
WHEELS — Semi-Steel and Rubber Tired
HAND TRUCKS
PLATFORM TRUCKS
DOLLIES
4-WHEEL TRAILERS
SPECIAL TRUCKS of all kinds

Our Design and Engineering Department is prepared to create special units to suit your particular needs.

Our central location assures you of PROMPT DELIVERIES from large factory warehouse stocks. Write or phone...

Fig. 3623
Specially Built
SPOOL TRUCK

Fig. 9213
Bale Truck

NO KING-PIN Series "21"
Pressed Steel SWIVEL CASTER
Series "31" RIGID CASTER
in matching heights
Also available with thread guards.

F

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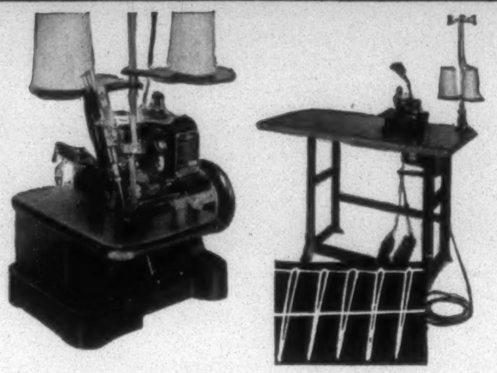
J. E. SIRRINE CO.
GREENVILLE • SOUTH CAROLINA

Engineers
ESTABLISHED 1902

TEXTILE MILLS • RAYON PLANTS • KNITTING MILLS • DYE HOUSES
BLEACHERIES • STEAM UTILIZATION • STEAM POWER PLANTS
WATER • WASTE DISPOSAL • APPRAISALS • PLANS • REPORTS

JENKINS RENEEDLING CO., INC.
The Largest Comber Reneedling Plant in the World
HALF LAPS and TOP COMBS
Reneedled to Factory Specifications
We Use English Made Needles Exclusively
We carry a stock of 50 million needles at all times to insure our customers' combers operating.
GASTONIA, N. C.
Our half laps are guaranteed to gauge uniformly
Dial 5-0522

"Standard" STYLE 1534 BUTTED SEAM SEWING MACHINE



Our Standard Style 1534 Sewing Machine makes a ⅜" Butted Seam, single or two thread chain stitch, which can be easily removed after the fabric has been processed. Illustration shows a single thread stitch.

Heads can be furnished separately or with tables equipped with motor drive, available in several designs and sizes.

For Complete details — write for descriptive folder.

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PAWTUCKET, R. I., 1064-1080 Main Street
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., 513 So. Tryon Street

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TINTINOL
BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY ELIZABETH, N.J.

MINOTINT
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SPRAY-APPLICATION TECHNIQUE
for
TEXTILE PROCESS COMPOUNDS
MINOTINTS
Oil-base fugitive tints for all synthetic and natural fibers.
Identification—Lubrication—Conditioning

RAYON OILS — SS BASE OIL
TINTINOLS — MINEROL
LYNOL — MEON
BRETON OILS FOR WOOL

Accurate trouble-free application of spraying oils and tints by the new pressure method which eliminates pumps and moving parts. Simplification is progress and ours is backed by 76 years' experience.

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ELIZABETH, N. J.
Established 1874
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MILL NEWS

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JENKINS RENEEDLING CO., INC.
The Largest Comber Reneedling Plant in the World
HALF LAPS and TOP COMBS
Reneedled to Factory Specifications
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We carry a stock of 50 million needles at all times to insure our customers' combers operating.
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Our half laps are guaranteed to gauge uniformly
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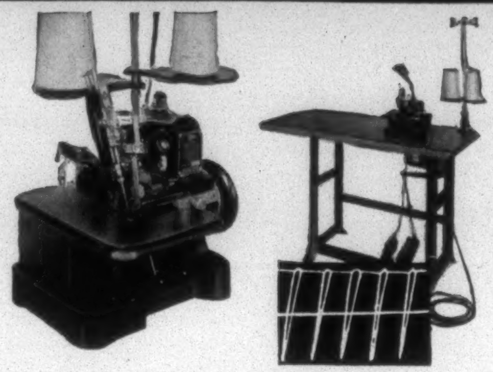
"Standard"
STYLE 1534
BUTTED SEAM
SEWING MACHINE



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Oil-base fugitive tints for all synthetic and natural fibers.
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Accurate trouble-free application of spraying oils and tints by the new pressure method which eliminates pumps and moving parts. Simplification is progress and ours is backed by 76 years' experience.

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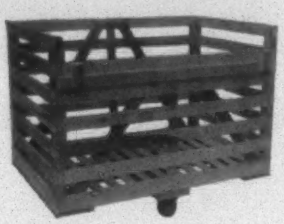
DAMAGED PAGE(S)

Insure Against Rust and Snagging



with EXCEL No. 600 Slatted Conditioning Trucks

Brass screws and cadium plated bolts eliminate any possibility of rust. Because they are fastened from the outside they also insure against snagging. The excel No. 600 is constructed of highly polished cypress or maple and finished with two coats of heat and acid resistant Tropelite to form a durable snag-proof surface. Slatted sides, ends and bottom permit perfect saturation and drainage.

Casters are securely bolted to bottom of truck.

Representatives:

Mr. N. W. Eurey.........Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Paul Eurey.........Lincolnton, N. C.
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.
La Grange, Ga.
H. E. Linderson
Box 505, Providence, R. I.
Mr. Theodore Huston
2601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Seabrook Transmission Co.
Anderson, S. C.

EXCEL
Textile Supply Co.

"Excel Trucks Excel"

LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

of the entire program will be in excess of $500,000. The new wing will house additional spindles as well as some other equipment to keep the plant's production in balance. It will be air conditioned and contain flourescent lighting. The new wing at Lakedale will be of brick construction, two stories in height, and will extend out 160 feet from the front end of the building. The expansion program for Lakedale is a part of the Burlington Mills $40,000,000 plant expansion and modernization program that was started last Fall and will extend over a three-year period. Lakedale currently employs more than 475 persons and has an annual payroll of approximately one million dollars.

TRION, Ga.—For the first time in textile history, three of the most widely used twill weights are being offered to the cutting trade in 41-inch finished width, according to an announcement by the Riegel Textile Corp. They will be pro rata to 2.00 yard, 2.35 yard and 2.85 yard, with the same color range in all three weights. The new line of twills is being woven and finished at Riegel's Trion Division where extensive changes in manufacturing equipment recently were completed to make this move possible. The new line of Trion twills will be marketed under the tradenames of Marketwill, Versatwill and Thriftwill.

BELTON, S. C.—Peerless Mills Co., Inc., has purchased 40 acres of land near Belton on which it will soon begin construction of a 900 loom manufacturing plant. The mill will manufacture rayon and other synthetic fabrics. The plant will contain auxiliary weaving and throwing equipment. The announcement was made by L. W. Bishop, director of the South Carolina research, planning and development board, and by Harry L. Fine, president, and A. C. Fine, secretary of the company. The officers said they expected the plant to be ready for operation by late Autumn. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville will erect the building from plans and designs by Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff, architects of Columbia.

GUNTERSVILLE, Ala.,—Hesslein and Co., Inc., of New York, new owner of the Lakeside Cotton Mill here, has launched an improvement program in the mill and village which will continue for several months. An office building, 30 feet by 26 feet—of brick veneer and with a tile roof—is rising in front of the mill. For the first time since the mill was built about two decades ago, office work for the plant is now being done at the Gunterville site, in rooms which will probably be converted into storage rooms when the permanent office building is ready for occupancy. Headquarters for the mill in the past has always been at the nearby Albertville textile plant, which was under the same ownership as the Guntersville mill. Important improvements now being made in the mill's machinery will continue over a period of many months. Renovation work on the houses in the mill village is also under way. And nine prizes totaling $270 are being offered by the mill management for improvement work by persons living in mill homes, to be awarded in three divisions—for the best-kept premises, the best flower garden and the best vegetable garden.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Plans for the construction of an entirely new weave room at the Plaid Plant, local unit of Burlington Mills, have been announced by J. C. Cowan, Jr., president of the textile concern. Mr. Co-

ORR MILLS, ANDERSON, S. C., noted its 50th anniversary May 24, and during the day more than 12,000 people attended an open house at the mill. Shown above, *left to right*, are: W. H. Grier, vice-president of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; Mrs. Leroy Gunnells, an Orr Mills employee; Joe J. Lyons, executive vice-president of Orr; Miss Mickey Ledford, employee; Archie O. Joslin, president of the parent firm, M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., New York City; and Mrs. Fred Jones, secretary to Mr. Lyons. The ladies, clad in 1900 style, were official hostesses at the open house.

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be carried out on the ground flo
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into the new part of the building
as it is completed, Mr. Cowan
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used to house auxiliary equipm
dition, any remaining space will
warehouse yarns and cloth. The
Plaid Mills, which has been a
landmark in Burlington since
by L. Banks Holt, will be o
and concrete construction. Pla
have just been completed,
Barnes, Inc., of Greensboro b
the contract.

SOUTH BOSTON, Va.—E
Carter Fabrics Division of J.
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bolic of the award, was given

FORMAL OPENING OF GRANITEVILLE (S. C.) CO.'S NEW GREGG DYEING AND FINISHING PLANT took place May 2, followed by a tour of the plant and a barbecue dinner. In the picture above, Hon. James F. Byrnes addresses the crowd. Seated are, *left to right:* F. A. Townsend, vice-president of Graniteville Co.; John Cauthen, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina; Owen R. Cheatham, president of Georgia-Pacific Plywood & Lumber Co. and a Graniteville director; Samuel H. Swint, president of Graniteville Co.; David Clark, editor and publisher of TEXTILE BULLETIN; State Representative E. J. Craig; J. E. Brown, general superintendent of Graniteville's Gregg Division; the Rev. E. W. Leslie; F. Sadler Love, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; Charles E. Daniel, president of the firm which built the new plant, Daniel Construction Co., and a director of Graniteville; and William C. Lott, Graniteville assistant secretary.

Bored with shims that give a "clamping" fit when installed on shafts. Completely eliminates loom stoppage from pick cam hub failure.

BTM Pick Cam Hubs are made for all standard Draper looms. Order from stock.

BAHAN
TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.
GREENVILLE, S.C.

for $150,000. The plant produces 80 broadcloths utilizing about 18,500 and 450 looms.

RUFF, S. C.—Officials of Abney 3 feted employees and their families barbecue dinner, citing the em- their safety record of 2,000,000 without a lost-time accident. Dur- ir four employees were presented pins: Mrs. Tala Wofford, Mrs. , J. S. Waddell and Brawley

Ga.—Whitfield Spinning Co. Dalton plant and moving the the new Dallas plant which this year. Whitfield has leased to Cabin Crafts, Inc., producer edspreads, rugs, draperies, etc., sion of its activities. Whitfield's t is producing tobacco shade arrow toweling.

, Ga.—Aragon Mills, through its ager, John Latham, has made its old club house building as a point for teen-agers of the mill t only did the mill let the young the building, it also equipped it evision set, ping pong tables,

improvement of textile operations. Mr. Freedlander said that J. O. Cole, pictured at *left,* had been appointed vice-president and regional manager for Dayton Rubber to head up the new program. A graduate textile engineer from Georgia Tech, born in Hiram, Ga., Mr. Cole has been with Dayton since 1938. Since 1942 he has served as manager of the company's textile division. Mr. Cole will make his headquarters as the company's plant in Waynesville, N. C., and the sales offices at Greenville, S. C.

"Our modern plant at Waynesville," Mr. Freedlander said," has amplified its techni-

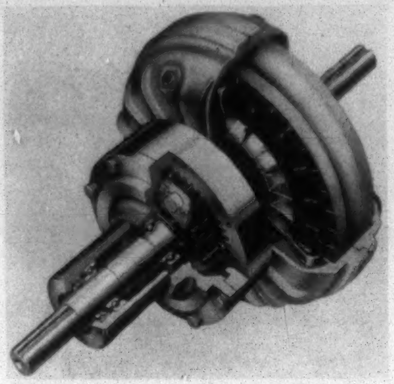
ever widening output of products means that each problem is a special one requiring its own blend of rubber to give it the characteristics desired. Dozens of ingredients are often needed. Blending these together in the proper proportion to produce a product of technical excellence requires widest experience, knowledge of many different chemicals, rubbers and bondin agents and constantly new, ever expanding research."

Mr. Cole, who grew up in the textile industry as an engineer and is generally regarded as one of the top experts in this field, will direct operations of a large sales force. Dayton Rubber Co. products in the textile field include the following: roll covering, woolen and worsted cots, cot grinders, long draft aprons, rub aprons, condenser tape, slasher rolls, cone base pads, winder tires and friction discs, products for weave rooms, loop pickers, drop box pickers, de

Harness Co., with main office and plant located in Lawrence, Mass. is now assembling wooden heddle frames at its Charlotte, N. C., branch. In addition to wooden heddle frames, Emmons makes aluminum and magnesium frames in its main plant, and is also well known for reeds, heddles and other weave room equipment.

Hydro-Wynd For Control Of Jerkiness In Winding

The chronic problem of maintaining constant tension and lineal speed on winding operations is said to have been solved by the development of the Hydro-Wynd, a new product of the Twin Disc Clutch Co., Racine, Wis. Designed to eliminate jerkiness by automatically maintaining predetermined speed and tension without intermittent adjustment, the Hydro-Wynd is expected to find wide application for winding operations in the textile industry. The new drive combines an hydraulic coupling with a planetary gear set, whose ring gear is fixed to the impeller or pump of the hydraulic coupling. The planet gear carrier is fixed to the runner of the coupling, while the sun gear is fixed to the output shaft.



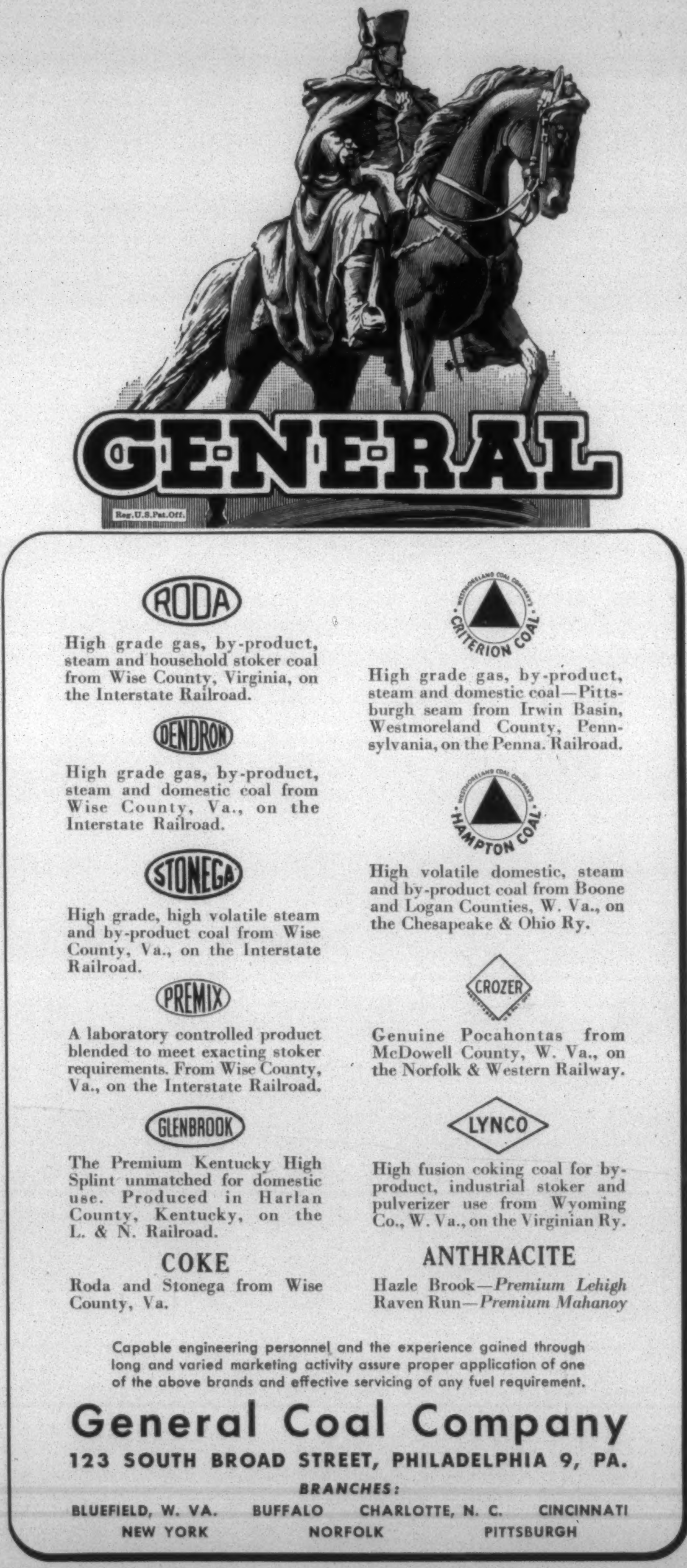
In operation, the automatic "slip" of the coupling reacts with the gear set against the varying torgue and speed requirements of the winding spool to allow the Hydro-Wynd to replace adjustable slip clutches or other devices formerly used. As the torque load increases or decreases, the Hydro-Wynd increases or decreases output torque—rather than horsepower—directly proportioned to the load imposed, much as in a hydraulic converter. The result is said to be an extremely smooth, fast start, providing continuous operation at predetermined lineal speeds and tension, without adjustments.

The hydraulic feature also is said to permit operation at stall under some conditions over long periods without harm to either the prime mover or to the Hydro-Wynd. On applications where controlled tension is necessary despite day-to-day changes in materials, weights or speeds, a variable speed drive is used with the Hydro-Wynd. When predetermined speeds and tensions have been set, further adjustments are unnecessary.

On such applications as slashers, where lineal speeds may vary from creep up through cycles of several yards per minute, the Hydro-Wynd also requires a variable speed drive connected to the output end to compensate for changes in yardage requirements. For engineering information, write Twin Disc Clutch Co., Racine, Wis., or the nearest authorized Twin Disc Dealer.

Dry Type Air Filter Described In Bulletin

American Air Filter Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky., is offering to the trade its Bulletin No. 234 describing the Auto-Airmat, said to be the first automatic dry type air filter ever developed. The Auto-Airmat was designed primarily for cleaning air having a high lint content and providing an easy means of disposing of the collected material. The manufacturer states it has found a ready market in the textile field, cleaning the air recirculated from weaving and spinning rooms. The Auto-Airmat is built in vertical sections, three feet eight inches wide and in heights from five feet to 13 feet by four inches increments. A single ply of airmat paper from a roll at top of the casing, travels down the face of the filter on a rotating screen and is automatically rerolled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RODA

High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.

DENDRON

High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

STONEGA

High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

PREMIX

A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

GLENBROOK

The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

COKE

Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.

WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY
CRITERION COAL

High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY
HAMPTON COAL

High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

CROZER

Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.

LYNCO

High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

ANTHRACITE

Hazle Brook—*Premium Lehigh*
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Capable engineering personnel and the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assure proper application of one of the above brands and effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

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NEW YORK NORFOLK PITTSBURGH

at bottom of the casing. The movement of the supporting screen is controlled by a pressure switch. When lint and dust deposited on the exposed airmat paper causes the resistance to air flow to rise to a predetermined point, the pressure switch closes circuit to the drive motor. The drive motor operating through a gear reducer and chain drive rotates the screen until a sufficient amount of clean airmat paper is introduced to the air flow to reduce the resistance. The maximum setting may be adjusted for any operating condition. The dust and lint removed from the air is rolled up in the solid airmat paper for convenient disposal when this roll is discarded.

New Booklet Describes Mill Control System

Reduced production costs and maintenance of quality product can be attained through systematic and integrated control of mill operations, Werner Textile Consultants and P.O.M. Co. industrial consultants state in their new booklet, "Modern Management For Textile Mills." Pointing to an "area of neglect" in many mills which permits continuation of production of sales losses, the booklet shows how the Wernertex mill control system systematically integrates tests and checks throughout the whole line of production, from the control and selection of proper materials to the maintenance of quality of product and delivery on time to the customer. "Two essential conditions must exist for full control," the booklet states. "Speedy warning at the proper management level of any deviation from standards, and quick correction of serious deviations.

Although most mills provide for some controls, these controls are not fully effective if machine, processing, and other manufacturing elements that affect quality are not also standardized and co-ordinated into an over-all system of control, the Werner booklet says. A central control department can serve as the base of operations, and often existing control and standards departments can do the job when scientifically related to quality, maintenance, waste control, production, inventory and sales, the booklet relates. The Wernertex mill control system, according to the booklet, operates just as the pilot board in a power plant flashing danger signals when lines are overloaded. The system gives warning to the mill executive when failures have occurred and have not been taken care of at a lower level.

Dillard Buys Control Of Palmetto Paper Co.

Controlling interest in the Palmetto Paper Co. of Columbia, S. C., has been acquired by Dillard Paper Co. with headquarters in Greensboro, N. C., according to Randolph Morrissett, president of the Dillard Co. This brings the number of Dillard houses to nine in five Southern states. The Palmetto Paper Co., which is located at 501 Gervais street in Columbia, was founded in 1944 and has enjoyed a rapid growth since that date. The president of the company, W. J. Haile, Jr., will continue as president and manager of the firm under the new ownership. All other personnel will be retained, according to the announcement. The Palmetto Paper Co. will operate as a subsidiary of the Dillard firm but will retain its present name, Mr. Morrissett stated.

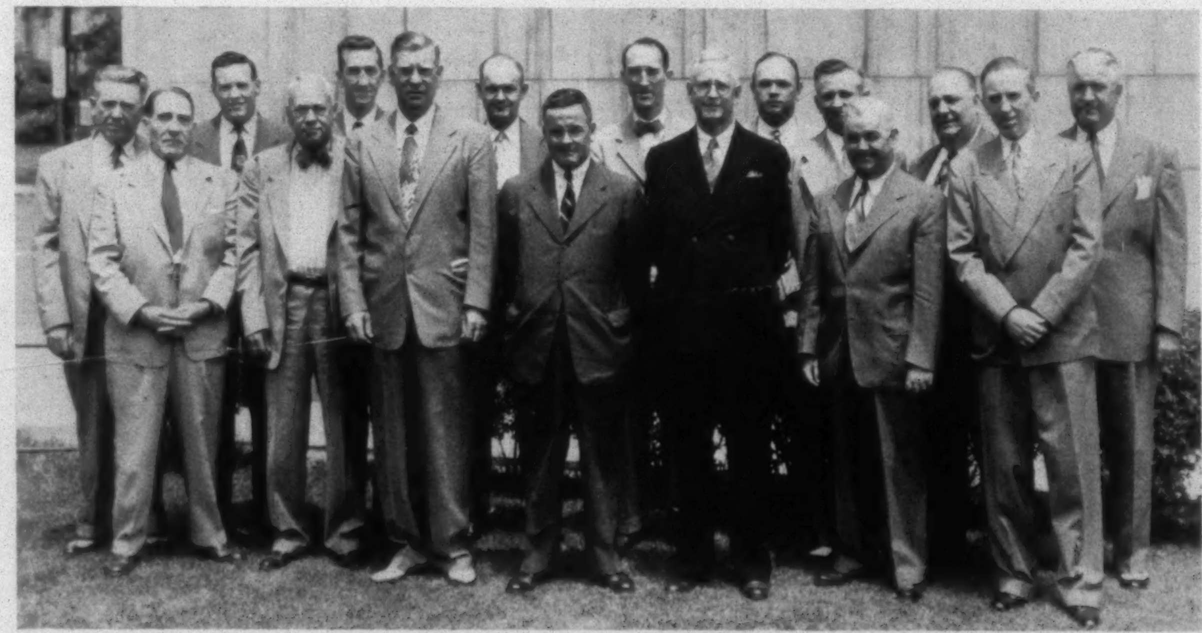
Dillard Paper Co. was established in Greensboro 25 years ago by Stark S. Dillard, who is now chairman of the board. Prior to the acquisition of the Columbia house, the firm operated eight houses: Greensboro, Charlotte and Wilmington in North Carolina; Roanoke, Va.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Bristol, Va.-Tenn.; Greenville, S. C., and Macon, Ga. The Macon and Knoxville houses were purchased a few weeks ago from the Atlanta (Ga.) Paper Co. The house at Macon was known as Bibb Paper Co., while the Knoxville house was known as Volunteer State Paper and Box Co.

New Jersey Firm Moves To North Carolina Site

William Crabb & Co., manufacturer of tempered steel pins used on card beater lags, is moving its plant from Newark, N. J., to a site on U. S. Highway 70 near Swannanoa, N. C. The company is occupying a new one-story building containing about 21,000 square feet of floor space. The structure is built of masonry with a steel frame. A large glass area gives maximum visibility. Company officials decided to move south "because our customers, one by one, moved away from us."

Cotton Card Drive Booklet Offered By Westinghouse

A new booklet pointing out the advantages of individual motor drive for cotton cards is available from Westinghouse Electric Corp. The booklet points out that mo-



HOUGHTON MAKES PLANS FOR INCREASED COVERAGE OF SOUTHERN INDUSTRY—Culminating plans which have been in progress for some time to step up its service to Southern industrial plants, executives of E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., held a two-day sales meeting at Charlotte, N. C., May 22 and 23. Pictured *left to right* are: J. C. Mahaffey, size specialist; J. W. Byrnes and J. D. Miller, field representatives; C. B. Kinney, manager of textile sales; C. R. Schmitt, assistant manager of lubrication sales; W. H. Brinkley, Southern Division sales manager; A. N. Jackson, sales representative; W. F. MacDonald, president; C. L. Elgert, sales representative; D. J. Richards, sales vice-president; F. P. Hunt, G. J. Reese, S. P. Schwoyer and T. E. Hansen, sales representatives; D. C. Miner, advertising manager; and L. L. Brooks, sales representative.

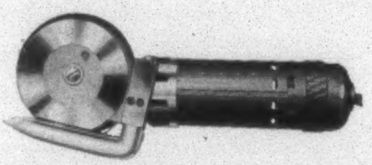
Plans are being completed for additional sales representation in the South in order to increase the service to plants and mills in this section. A number of new products were discussed at the sales meeting, including softening oils, new detergents, and surface active agents, wool oils, lubricants and metal working products. The company's Southern headquarters are at 825 West Morehead Street in Charlotte. It operates five plants in the United States, with warehouse facilities in strategic centers.

dern individual card drive motors have the high starting torque required by the high inertia of the card cylinder, hence line-shaft drives with attendant problems are no longer necessary. With individual motor drives, the booklet points out, there are no line-shaft bearings requiring frequent lubrication. Also, the problems of belt replacement, oil dripping from belts onto cotton underneath, and lint and static electricity caused by the belts, can now be overcome.

This booklet describes the different types of card drive motors available—the lint-free motor, the totally enclosed motor, and the gearmotor. Information is included on the construction and operating features of these motors. The new Westinghouse cotton card controllers are presented. These feature control with lint-free starters, tamperproof reversing switches and rustproof enclosures. For a copy of Booklet B-4596, write Westinghouse Electric Corp., Box 2099, Pittsburgh 30, Penn.

Crown Mfg. Co. Kwikutter Embodies Many Features

Crown Mfg. Co., 1025 North 6th Street, St. Louis, Mo., has announced development of the Crown Kwikutter, which it claims will do the work of scissors with less effort and more speed. It cuts any woven cloth up to six ply, depending on the thickness of the material. It is said to cut rayon, wool, cotton, and nylon with equal facility. Eight inches long and with 2½-inch rotary cutter, the Kwikutter weighs 1-¾ pounds. It can be furnished in either 110 or 220 volts and will operate on either AC or DC current.



Regnery Corp. To Produce Spinning Spindle Adapters

The Gelco Development Corp. of Canton, Mass., has licensed F. L. Regnery Corp. of Chicago, Ill., to manufacture and sell steel top aluminum spinning spindle adapters under its Patent No. 2,463,484. The Gelco patent covers a device designed to enable conversion of conventional spindles to tube type spindles which are used extensively throughout the textile industry. They are particularly adapted to the spinning of warp yarn of varied weights. Gelco will license other manufacturers to make and install the adapter.

U. S. Testing Co. Offers Fiber Testing Booklet

A new booklet, "Cotton Quality Control Through Cotton Fiber Testing," has been prepared by the United States Testing Co., Inc. This well-illustrated booklet describes in detail methods and equipment used in conducting tests on cotton for Pressley strength, Fibrograph length uniformity, Micronaire fineness, and maturity. The preparation of the booklet was prompted by the large number of inquiries received from cotton merchants, mill buyers and others, both here and abroad, interested in obtaining a workable knowledge of the uses of cotton fiber testing in the selection and utilization of cotton for improved quality, production and cost saving. Copies of this booklet can be obtained by writing to the main laboratories in Hoboken, N. J., or the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory. The United States Testing Co., currently celebrating its 70th year of service to the textile and allied industries, recently established a third raw wool testing laboratory in San Angelo, Texas, which makes a total of ten laboratories located throughout the country. Other recent expansion moves include the installation of an electron microscope and complete equipment for spectrographic analysis in the main laboratories in Hoboken, N. J.

James Hunter Machine Co. Opens Branch In Atlanta

James Hunter Machine Co., manufacturer of textile preparation, wet finishing and drying machinery, announces the opening of a Southern branch sales office located at 1734 Candler Building, Atlanta 3, Ga. In making the announcement, James T. Hunter, company president, declared that this new sales office is the result of a steadily increasing demand for Hunter sales service by Southern textile manufacturers.

Hunter's new sales will be under the direction of Carl Eudlein, who will operate as sales engineer throughout the Southeastern states. Mr. Eudlein graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1932, with a degree in mechanical engineering. From 1932 to 1945, Mr. Eudlein was Southeastern divisional manager in charge of textile instrumentation and controls for the C. J. Tagliabue Co. From 1945 to date he has operated as a consulting textile engineer, planning drying and extracting installations for the cotton, rayon and woolen industries. Mr. Eudlein is a registered professional engineer in Georgia and South Carolina, and is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

National Lead Has New Fire Resistant Product

Development of a new product said to give lasting flame resistance to cellulosic materials of all types was announced recently by the Titanium Division of National Lead Co. When treatment is properly applied, appearance, tensile strength and feel of cotton and rayon, for example, are not affected and the fabric will withstand repeated laundering, dry cleaning and weathering. Exposure to the acid sours and alkalis used in commercial and industrial laundries does not affect its lasting flame-resistant qualities in a fabric, the company claims. The new product, called Titanox-FR, is a titanium organic compound, although other materials are added to lesson afterglow and improve stability. The material will be marketed as a solution. The development of Titanox-FR and the process for its proper usage is the result of several years of fundamental research by the Titanium Division of National Lead Co.

The new process utilizing Titanox-FR will treat successfully light-weight curtain ma-

JUNE • 1950

CARD CLOTHING NEWS

and views

WRITTEN MONTHLY BY E. A. SNAPE, JR.,
President
BENJAMIN BOOTH CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

[redacted]

STRIP-O-MATIC

. . . The Most Significant Development In Card Clothing In The Last 50 Years!

STRIP-O-MATIC Card Clothing didn't just "happen"!

At least 18 years ago, we decided that Card Clothing was not the last word in efficiency, and that it should be improved. We made a serious study of the subject and began to develop other types. The eventual result of this was STRIP-O-MATIC—the card clothing that requires a minimum of stripping and, because it does a superior job along with the labor-saving feature, it is decidedly a significant development in Card Clothing.

Many of you saw STRIP-O-MATIC at the recent Textile Machinery Show in Atlantic City. Much interest was shown in our exhibit and we trust your questions were answered satisfactorily. If you have other questions, we invite your inquiry.

Repeat orders are continuing daily for STRIP-O-MATIC and this is highly valued by us as it indicates your approval of the product as a definite way to better production at a saving in time, labor and money, which we claim STRIP-O-MATIC will do.

REMEMBER:
WITH STRIP-O-MATIC
there is:

- ✓ LESS DOWN TIME FOR STRIPPING
- ✓ LESS DOWN TIME FOR GRINDING
- ✓ LESS SHRINKAGE (GREATER YIELD)
- ✓ GREAT STRENGTH (BETTER QUALITY)
- ✓ HIGHER PRODUCTION
- ✓ EASIER STRIPPING
- ✓ LONGER LIFE!

Your inquiry on STRIP-O-MATIC will be answered promptly with an 8-page color booklet free.

Sincerely,

E. A. Snape Jr.

President

Benjamin Booth Co.
Allegheny Ave. & Janney St.
Philadelphia 34, Pa.

Goes to the SOURCE of BAD SMELLS!

F & E

Disinfects while Deodorizing

F & E kills many types of bacteria which cause disgusting odors. At the same time it transforms noxious vapors into a pleasant, agreeable atmosphere tinged with the invigorating scent of eucalyptus.

USE F & E SOLUTION around toilets and urinals . . . for flushing garbage receptacles and sick room accessories . . . for dressing room benches and lockers . . . wherever agreeable, high-speed deodorization is required.

Write for Folder FE-F745

The C. B. DOLGE CO.
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

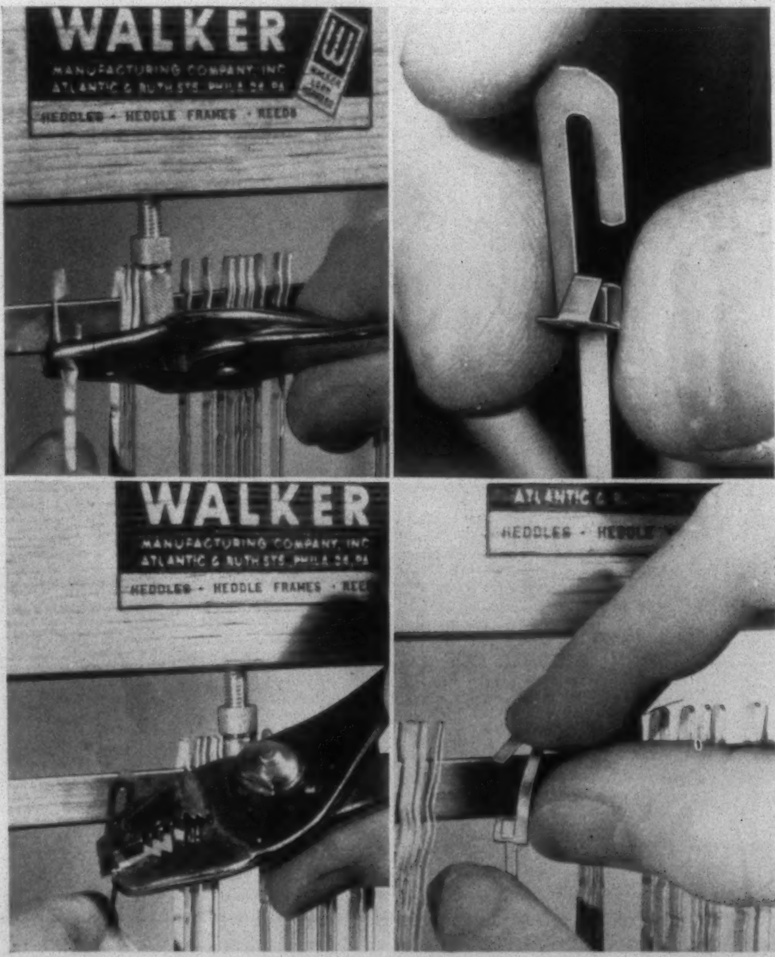
terials, such as organdy, marquisette and dotted swiss, as well as drapery and upholstery materials, broadcloth, flannel, duck, yarns and other cellulosic materials. The treatment only increases the weight of the fabric about 15 per cent. This new process is too complicated for use in the home or in laundering establishments and can only be applied by textile finishers. Flame applied to the treated fabrics results in a char area only in the heated portion. The material will not support a flame or show a flare-up on a brushed napped and pile fabric such as chenille or plush. Trial runs in various textile mills have been conducted successfully. The new fire-resistant will be manufactured in the Sayreville, N. J., plant of National Lead Co.'s Titanium Division, where facilities for this purpose have been constructed. Sales will be handled by the Titanium Pigment Corp. of National Lead Co.

Cochrane Issues Bulletin On New Water Conditioner

A new bulletin, describing the new Cochrane water conditioner, which combines the advantages of both hot process and zeolite softening, is announced by Cochrane Corp., Philadelphia. The bulletin describes the Cochrane hot process zeolite water conditioner, a two-stage softener in which the first stage is the hot process, using lime or Dolomitic lime, followed by the zeolite softener, which redules the residual hardness to zero. Savings in capital investment, in chemicals, in floor space and head room needed, and in operating attention required are claimed, as well as lower alkalinity and better control of phosphate excess in the boilers. Bulletin number is Publication 4801.

Complete Expansion Program At Allentown Bobbin Works

Harry C. Mack, president of the Allentown (Pa.) Bobbin Works, recently announced the completion of a large expansion and modernization program costing in excess of $100,000. Designed to speed and increase production, the new facilities include a plant addition 30 by 45 feet costing approrimately $40,000. The office has been greatly enlarged and completely modernized. The entire plant, of over 20,000 square feet, has been fitted with new lighting and every machine has been equipped with unit


WALKER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC
ATLANTIC & RUTH STS., PHILA 34, PA
HEDDLES · HEDDLE FRAMES · REEDS
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MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC
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HEDDLES · HEDDLE FRAMES
ATLANTIC &
HEDDLES · HEDDLE

"LOCK-ON" IS THE NAME OF A NEW HEDDLE REPAIR ANNOUNCED RECENTLY BY WALKER MFG. CO. At *top left*, head of the heddle is removed quickly by a sharp bend with a pair of pliers, the only tool required. This method is recommended in preference to clippers or wire cutters, since the broken pieces can be gripped firmly, minimizing the danger of their falling into the warp. At *top right*, Lock-On heddle repair is placed over the end of the heddle wire. *Lower left*, Lock-On is crimped with the pliers. Following this first crimping the little flap is turned down and the new head is securely in place. *Lower right*, the new head springs over the heddle rod. At no point in this repair process is the warp end broken.

drives. Production flow lines have been relocated to provide continuous manufacture of Allentown bobbins. Allentown's well-known inspection procedure including vibrometer, concentricity, and strength testing are integrated into the new production system for even closer quality control.

Firm Offers Booklet On Controlled Humidification

The function and benefits of controlled humidification in textile operations in the cotton, woolen and worsted processes, and of ductless evaporative cooling, are presented in quick-fact form in a new catalog on humidification and cooling systems and equipment just issued for free distribhtion by American Moistening Co. This 24-page, information-packed booklet pictures and describes in considerable detail all the elements involved in ductless humidification and evaporative cooling systems. Of special interest to operating mill men are the relative humidity recommendations for each step in the various processes and the references to humidity requirements of cut fiber synthetics. Also included tables of standard textile regains for cotton, wool, silk, synthetics, linen and jute, plus tables of regain (in per cent) at Fahrenheit temperatures for cotton and wool. Three full pages are devoted to relative humidity tables in per cent at Fahrenheit temperatures and 30 inches barometric pressure. Pictures and schematic diagrams tell the stories of equipment and typical installations. Either as the primary source of controlled humidity or as a supplementary system to inadequate central-station systems the ductless system continues to gain the interest of the textile industry and this booklet tells its story in compact, pictorial and readable form.

General Dyestuff Corp. Offers Two New Circulars

General Dyestuff Corp. announces release of two new circulars: "G-647—Diazo Brilliant Scarlet BAL Extra CF, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet ROL Extra CF" and "G-648—Diamine Catechine ER-CF." Copies may be secured from any of the firm's branch offices or from headquarters at 435 Hudson Street, New York 14, N. Y.

New Stock Lubricant Announced By Houghton

A new development in stock lubricants for woolens and worsteds, Sulfol 448, has been announced by E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, supplier of textile processing materials. Sulfol 448 can be applied to any type fiber and is usable over a very wide range of applications. It incorporates various desirable features heretofore not contained in a single product of this nature, the firm claims. This modern stock lubricant, which is non-ionic, is said to provide stable emulsions not affected by hard water or mild acid conditions. This greatly reduces the danger of insoluble lime or metallic soap deposits on the stock. Other advantages of Sulfol 448 are its moisture-free, non-oxidizing, non-gumming, non-staining and non-corrosive properties. It will not turn rancid. It contains helpful antistatic characteristics; is easily soured out. Quick, easy emulsification is possible. For complete information write E. F. Houghton & Co., 303 W. Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia 33, Pa.

Riggs & Lombard Offers New S-S Transfer Pump

A new stainless steel, flooded suction, low head transfer pump has been announced by Riggs & Lombard, Inc., Lowell, Mass., manufacturer of the Fleet Line of wet finishing and drying equipment. The pump is made in various sizes with capacities from 100 to 600 gallons per minute. Its simplicity of design makes the new pump adaptable to a wide range of applications. Almost any low viscosity liquor can be handled by it. Bearings are of the anti-friction type and are mounted outside the case. A removable end plate makes the inside of the pump readily accessible for inspection. The drive is from a standard type motor through V-belts and sheaves.

Arnold, Hoffman To Build New Dye Lab In Charlotte

Plans have been completed and contracts let for construction of a dye service laboratory in the interior of the $550,000 plant of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., at 2130 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C. It will pro-

A MOVING FORCE BEHIND A MOVING INDUSTRY

In America—it's Democracy—the single, powerful, compelling drive of man's innate desire to live, to work, to produce, and to prosper—a Free Man!

—it's Americanism—a doctrine peculiar to people who like to make their own decisions, worship as befits their own conscience, chart their own destiny, and labor toward it in their chosen way.

—it's Capitalism—a system of business and economy that, through the principles of free enterprise, has made America the richest and most successful nation on the earth; which *acknowledges* the rights of the individual; *acclaims* man's ability to gain; *accepts* the privileges of progress.

—it's the practice and policy of our organization; the tradition we cherish that we may produce our best . . . for your best production.

E. E. SMITH & SON

QUALITY TEXTILE MACHINE PARTS

P. O. BOX 164 — GASTONIA, N. C.

DARY
Ring Travelers

Heat That's
A Treat!

The Dary Process requires that all Dary Travelers undergo the same thorough heat treatment. And Dary Travelers take to heat! The heat-treating or annealing part of the Dary Process gives Dary Travelers the hard, smooth durability that makes them first choice of spinning room foremen everywhere.

Proper heat-treating is just one of the many operations which make up the famous Dary Process. It is your assurance that Dary Travelers will stand up longer and do a much better spinning and twisting job on any type or count of yarn.

Get complete details from your Dary representative. He's waiting to serve you.

DARY
PROCESSED
SYMBOL OF
SUPERIORITY

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, BOX 843, GREENVILLE, S. C.
JOHN H. O'NEILL, BOX 720, ATLANTA, GA.
JAMES H. CARVER, BOX 22, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
CRAWFORD RHYMER, BOX 2261, GREENVILLE, S. C.

vide space for laboratory expansion and for increased sales service as well as for an added production unit. Charlotte, officials report, is to be the main sales service center of the company for the South. A dye service laboratory similar to the one to be built in Charlotte, recently was completed at the main office of the firm in Providence, R. I. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of England, recently purchased controlling interest in Arnold, Hoffman and heads of the Providence and Charlotte laboratories were in England last month visiting the I. C. I. laboratories.

Supply Firm Buys Building For Expanded Operations

Standard Mill Supply, Inc., 513 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C., has purchased the building at 2319 Hutchison Avenue, Charlotte, as headquarters for expanded operations. The firm handles new, used and rebuilt textile equipment and manufactures inspection and measuring devices. The company is a branch of Standard Mill Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Mathieson Sells Southern Cylinder-Filling Operation

Of particular interest to Southern users of chlorine and ammonia is the announcement made recently by Tesco Chemicals, Inc., Atlanta, Ga., of its absorption of Mathieson Chemical Corp's cylinder-filling operation for these two products in the South. In making the announcement, Tesco President T. E. Schneider stated, "While we have absorbed Mathieson's complete Southern cylinder service facilities, they will continue to provide the basic products. Mathieson chlorine and ammonia are well-known to both municipalities and industries throughout the nation. This move means simply that Southern users will continue to receive these same outstanding products, but on an improved distribution and service basis". The purchase includes all Mathieson's Southern filling equipment and cleaning and inspection facilities, which will be moved to Tesco's modern Atlanta plant. Technical personnel will become a part of the Tesco staff. The entire transfer was completed in June, with no loss of service to Mathieson's contract customers. Plans call for Tesco to take over assignments of Mathieson's present contracts. With this move, Tesco, widely known as a manufacturer of industrial chemicals, soaps and alkalies, becomes one of the major chlorine and ammonia cylinder-filling plants in the nation. Service to textile users of the two products in 12 Southern States—Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas—will begin immediately.

Offer New Taber Abraser For Testing Abrasion Resistance

The new Taber Abraser, produced by Taber Instrument Corp., 111-TM Goundry Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y., incorporates the proven Taber rotary rub-wear action of dual abrading wheels crisscrossing their abrasion path, the right wheel rubs the specimen from the center outward and the left wheel rubs the specimen from the outside in toward the center so the abrasion lines cross each other like the letter "x." The action is continuous throughout the 360° rotation of the specimen and closely parallels abrasive wear encountered in actual use, such as wearing a garment, walking on floor coverings, and like sources of abrasive wear. This abrading action has proven outsanding for accurate determination of the effect of wear on new materials in comparison with similar materials used in the past.

The new Taber Abraser features sturdier shafts and larger ball bearings, a capacitor type motor with heavy duty worm-gear drive, extra powerful vacuum unit with dual suction nozzle for high efficiency pick-up of abradings, and electric counter for registering the wear cycles. The two sets of stainless steel weights, in additfion to the weight of the arm, provide three standard ranges of wheel pressures against the specimen, namely, 250, 500 and 1,000 grams. Provisions have been made for counter-balancing the weight of the abrading wheels when using the 250 grams load. Acceptance of the Taber Abraser test as a standard test includes the principal industries in the chemical, textile and other industrial fields, both in the United States and foreign countries.

A variety of holders for different kinds of specimens have been developed, such as the rimmed specimen holder that can be partially filled with a liquid sufficient to wet the specimen or completely cover it while undergoing abrasion test. A test such as this reveals important facts regarding the wear life of materials subject to abrasion under both wet and dry conditions. Specimens cut from a flat sheet, or coatings applied to specimen plates are usually tested on the "flat top" holder. Flexible specimens like fabrics can be drawn over the top surface of the specimen holder by means of a clamping ring which stretches the fabric taut preventing movement during abrasion. A unique multiple specimen holder is available for testing eight samples simultaneously of light fabric. The eight specimens are arranged in the form of a circle and are abraded all at one time and under identical conditions, giving a direct comparison of resistance to wear.

Both qualitative and quantitative wear results are obtainable with the Model 140 abraser, for example, in judging the quality of material from the standpoint of abrasion resistance, a wear factor is calculated which represents the loss in weight per 1,000 cycles under a specified set of test conditions. Quantitative or total wear of a specimen surface is indicated by the counter reading from the start of the test to the first sign of penetration, like a spot worn off a paint coating or a hole appearing in a fabric. Both methods give a numerical result which is directly comparable for different samples. Where a decorative pattern is embossed or applied underneath a protective coating the test is usually run to the end point where the appearance becomes objectionable.

Three Atomagnets Models Introduced By Eriez Co.

Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., has introduced a new and improved group of non-electric Alnico plate magnets for separation of tramp iron from materials in process. Known as Atomagnets, they come in three models, each with a different magnetic strength: the Extrapower, the Ultrapower, and the Superpower. Each also comes in a full range of sizes. Ten years of experience and research by Eriez, the original permanent magnet manufacturer, have gone into the design of the Atomagnets. They are said to possess greater magnetic strength than any other magnets comparable in size, type and cost. They are also lighter in weight, more streamlined in design.

Five new features of Atomagnets make them the most advanced permanent magnet separators available: (1) The magnet castings are now fully encased with a formed cover. This increases longitudinal stiffness; prevents tampering and accumulation of iron on the backs of castings with consequent formation of auxiliary magnetic poles that detract from the efficiency of the normal magnetic field. (2) Parts are riveted rather than bolted together for added structural strength. Warping and bending of size magnets is eliminated. (3) The hinges on standard models are now made of aluminum, continuous and offset. They have greater strength than earlier types, fit in many positions without the use of spacers, and are of course non-magnetic so that they exercise no effect on the efficiency of the magnet. (4) Insulation of the plate's working surface confines magnetic strength to where it is desired. There is no bleeding of magnetism to surrounding areas with consequent loss of pulling power soon after installation. (5) A flush instead of recessed air gap on the plate face prevents gathering of fine iron in this crucial location. If allowed to collect here, the iron can short out the magnetic field.

Du Pont Offers Booklet On Color Conditioning

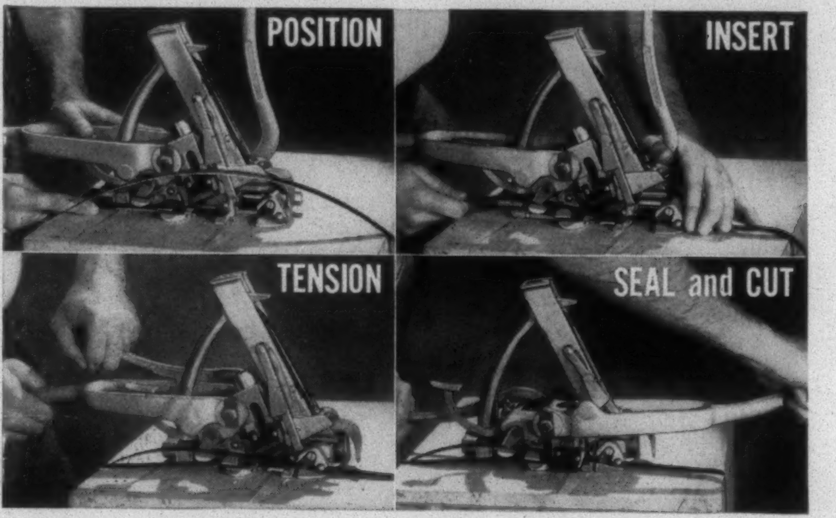
Down to earth ways of making color pay dividends wherever people work or congregate is the theme of *Du Pont Color Conditioning*, a new 32-page booklet illustrated in color. The Du Pont Co. has devoted many years of research to the functional use of color. Color conditioning is its scientific painting plan resulting from that research. It was developed during the war to help raise morale and cut absenteeism among war workers, by giving them a better environment at their jobs.

"We now know," says the Du Pont booklet, "that the intelligent use of color spells profit—whether it be measured by the business man in dollars and cents, by the school pupil in increased proficiency, or even by the hospital patient in more rapid convalescence." In creating this system, the researchers studied the many psychological factors of color. The booklet shows how it may even be highly practical and desirable to let emotional reactions caused by color influence the selection of paint in a given place.

"The degree of response varies from person to person," says the booklet, "but by basing research on the mass of individuals, we can chart color's end effect. The value of color conditioning lies with its concern over results, rather than mere effects." In industry, the aim is a cheerful place to work, where visibility is at its best, so that efficiency and morale may be high, good safety records maintained, and production improved. Interested parties should write for a copy of *Du Pont Color Conditioning* on business stationery to Department P. R. 2, Finishes Division, Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.

Aeronautical Firm Develops Flame-Retardant Compound

A new flame-retardant compound, which affords unique advantages in its applications to clothing fabrics and other textiles, has been developed in the laboratories of the



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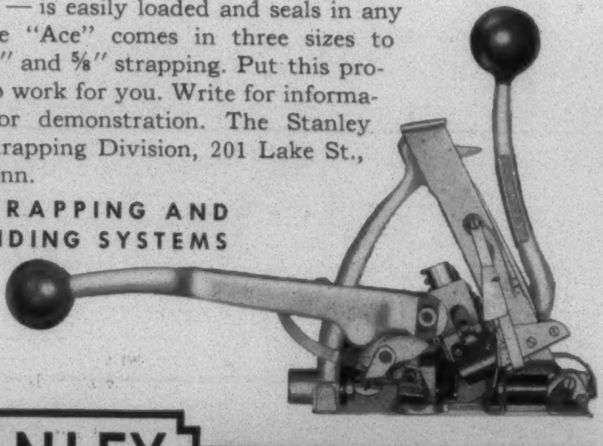


BEWARE OF RUTS

in your Saddle Bearings

Saddles *will* become rutted, or grooved, like an old road, if used longer than intended.

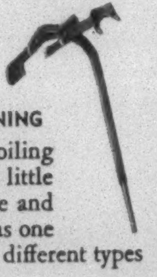
When this happens, it's time to change, for grooved saddle bearings present an uneven surface to the neck of the roll, cause uneven pressure and therefore uneven yarn.

Inspect your saddles at regular intervals and replace them when they've "earned" retirement.

"It costs so little and saves so much."

SADDLE FOR SACO-LOWELL

LONG DRAFT SPINNING



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Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Md., as a by-product of its over-all program of aeronautical research. This protective resin, designated as HPM, has been licensed to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for further research work in the hope of manufacturing it commercially.

The new compound was a result of Martin engineering research work in connection with development of flame-resistant curtains and draperies for the Martin 2-0-2 airliner. Compounds available at the time would not satisfactorily withstand laundering or dry cleaning. Consequently, the first demand met by HPM was that of providing durability in normal use. Another cardinal advantage is reflected in the fact that an HPM resin-impregnated fabric remains pliable and soft to the touch. Nor does treatment with this agent add noticeably to the fabric's weight, as do most of the existing non-permanent types of flame-retardant compounds. Experimental quantities of HPM have been tested by the Textile Finishes Laboratory of the Army's Research and Development Depot at Philadelphia. Preliminary tests indicate that the compound is especially well adapted to meet the Army's flame-resistance requirements for clothing.

Having all but exhausted the laboratory-produced supply, for testing purposes, the Martin company looked around for a chemical firm which could attempt to develop a feasible commercial method for producing HPM, to meet the potential demand of the Armed Services as well as that of the textile industry. This is in line with Martin's policy of making unclassified technical developments widely available to other industries. As a result, further development work on this new product is being carried on under a licensing arrangement with the Du Pont Co. Du Pont is working on it in its laboratories and is also endeavoring to develop a production process with which to manufacture it commercially.

G-E Develops New Device To Control Yarn Tension

A new experimental device, utilizing the hysteresis torque principle, has been developed by General Electric's control divisions to enable textile mill operators to control yarn tension to accuracies previously impossible. According to G.E. engineers, the new hysteresis brake will apply equal tension to all ends from creel to warper and will eliminate scuffing and excessive flexing of delicate yarns. It also provides simplified pre-setting of any tension desired in a specific application. Commercially unavailable at the present time, the device is being offered by G.E. for use in field trials, some of which are now in process on applications such as winding and warping yarn, winding fine wire (for resistor elements and coils), and checking laboratory instruments for torque.

Using a pulley which has its rotation retarded by a magnetic drag, or hysteresis effect, the new device is said to be entirely free of the disadvantages inherent in friction of yarns, surface clogging and wear, and the influence of atmospheric conditions. It consists of a rotor and a stator, both containing Alnico magnets so designed and mounted that the magnetic restraining force on the rotor is the same at all speeds. The yarn passes around a rotating pulley designed to eliminate slippage of the rotor against a uniform magnetic restraining torque. Tension adjustments required to accommodate different sizes and types of yarn are made easily by turning the calibrated head. The hysteresis brake will apply tensions adjustable over a range of 3½ to 10½ gram-inches at speeds up to 700 yards per minute, it was said.

Torque devices with permanent magnet excitation are especially suitable for applications where some slip between the two members is always required, as in textile and wire winding and twisting operations, G.E. engineers said. By mounting a pay-off spool on a spindle to which is coupled a hysteresis brake, the yarn or wire is kept under the proper tension at all times. Proper design of the brake makes it possible to absorb the momentum of the spool and spindle on deceleration, thus providing tension even after the machine is brought to rest.

The lower torque limit of hysteresis brakes and clutches is governed largely by the type of bearings used, engineers said. It is not desirable to attempt to produce torques so low that these variables in bearing friction will upset the torque characteristics desired. The practical upper torque limit has not yet been determined, but where considerable slip is desired or is likely to occur it was said, the problem of heat dissipation becomes an important factor in determining the physical size of the device.

New Scoop-Shovel For Bulk Handling Of Loose Materials

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Philadelphia Division, announces a new hydraulically-operated scoop-shovel which eliminates manual shoveling when scooping, lifting, moving and dumping coal, dry chemicals and similar loose materials. The scoop-shovel accessory is attached easily to the Lift King and Worksaver electric and gas fork trucks for operation within the plant, in the plant yard, and in box cars and highway truck trailers.

The scoop handles up to 27 cubic feet of material. It tilts upward from the horizontal scooping position to cradle the load during transport, and tilts downward to completely discharge the load when dumping. The device scoops at the ground level or digs into piled material. It dumps loads into bins, vats, hoppers, mixers and other receptacles at heights up to 130 inches. The scoop-shovel is designed to scoop-up a full capacity load and to carry the load without loss in transfer.

This attachment is one of several new interchangeable devices designed to be fitted to fork trucks. These devices—including the keg-handler, Atlas clamp, side-shifter, and rotating forks—add versatility to the fork truck and permit increased economies when handling specific loads. In many applications these devices eliminate the use of pallets.

Atco Offers Two-Package, One-Bath Water Repellent

Atlantic Chemical Co., Inc., Centredale, R. I., has announced an economical, effective one-bath process for water-repellency of smooth non-absorbant fabrics without trouble from specking and foaming due to poor and unstable emulsions. The firm claims its two-package repellent, mixed in one bath, overcomes this problem. The Atco products making up the package are Atco-Dri-A and Acto-Dri-B. They are mixed by stirring five per cent of Atco-Dri-A into a full volume of water at 160° F., after which the Atco-Dri-B is stirred in. This solution is padded onto the cloth, dried and silk calendered. Full details and a product sample are available on request to the company.

Asphalt Mastic Flooring Featured In New Catalog

The acid-resisting waterproof, slipproof and long-wearing qualities of Rulon asphalt mastic floors for every industrial need are presented in a new illustrated catalog. Full information concerning these durable, quickly installed and economical floors, together with specifications, are contained in the catalog. It is offered free to maintenance men and others interested in "tailor-made" floors laid to meet specific needs. Write Ralph V. Rulon, Inc., 3900 North Second Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Chapman Static Neutralizers Described In New Bulletin

Chapman static eliminating equipment for the textile industry is described and illustrated in a new bulletin currently being distributed by Chapman Electric Neutralizer Co., Portland, Me. Chapman produces static eliminating equipmen for wool and worsted carding; felt and batt making equipment; for cotton and rayon carding, drawing, slashing and warping; and for many types of cloth finishing machinery.

Offer New Microscope For Industrial Laboratories

A new, lower priced Spencer stereoscopic microscope specifically designed for use by industrial laboratories is announced by American Optical Co.'s instrument division, Buffalo, N. Y. Retaining virtually all the features of higher priced Spencer instruments, the new No. 20 microscope incorporates enhanced three-dimensional vision, wide and flat fields, comfortable angle of vision, dustproof nosepieces, and enclosed gearing for interpupillary distance control.

To extend or reduce focusing range, it is only necessary to raise or lower the head of the instrument to any of three positions by removing and replacing a thumb screw. The stage is of the platen type; instrument finish is satin-smooth, baked enamel.

Monsanto Bulletin Themes Fire Retardant Chemical

A low-cost chemical composition for imparting fire retardant properties to all types of cellulosic fabrics is described in a technical bulletin prepared by Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis 4, Mo. Fabrics treated with the composition, called Monsanto Fire Retardant B, satisfactorily fulfill flame resistant requirements of Army Quartermaster Specifications JQD-242, Federal Specifications KKL-136B, National Bureau of Standards Commercial Standard CS-129-46, and the Pyrolysis test, the firm states. The ten-page bulletin contains a detailed explanation of what the composition does, what it is, and suggestions for its application.

Chelsea Line Of Fans Described In Catalog

A new illustrated catalog giving full engineering information, dimensions, performance, and prices regarding all types and sizes of fans for industrial applications has been made available to the industry by Chelsea Fan & Blower Co., Inc., 1206 Grove Street, Irvington, N. J. Included in the catalog are many new types of fans with full details as to their application. Also shown is information on direct drive or belt driven window fans, industrial pressure fans, mancoolers, PH units, duct booster fans and various fans of all kinds and description. A copy of the new catalog may be obtained on request to the company.

Diamond Alkali Publication Features Textile Article

The April, 1950, issue of *Alka-Lines*, monthly magazine for employees of Diamond Alkali Co., Cleveland, Ohio, contains two articles of interest to the textile industry. They are "The Story of Caustic Soda" and an article telling what one progressive, diversified industrial enterprise — a typical example of the American way of working, building and planning—has come to mean to its "home plant community" and vice versa.

American Oil & Disinfectant Corp., wholly-owned subsidiary of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., will in the future be known as the Whistleclean Division of the parent company, Sonneborn's secretary - treasurer, Rudolf G. Sonneborn, announced recently.

HIGH QUALITY COMBED and CARDED KNITTING and WEAVING YARNS
BEAMS, CONES TUBES, WARPS

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LARGE PRODUCTION . . . UNIFORM QUALITY . . . LATEST MACHINERY

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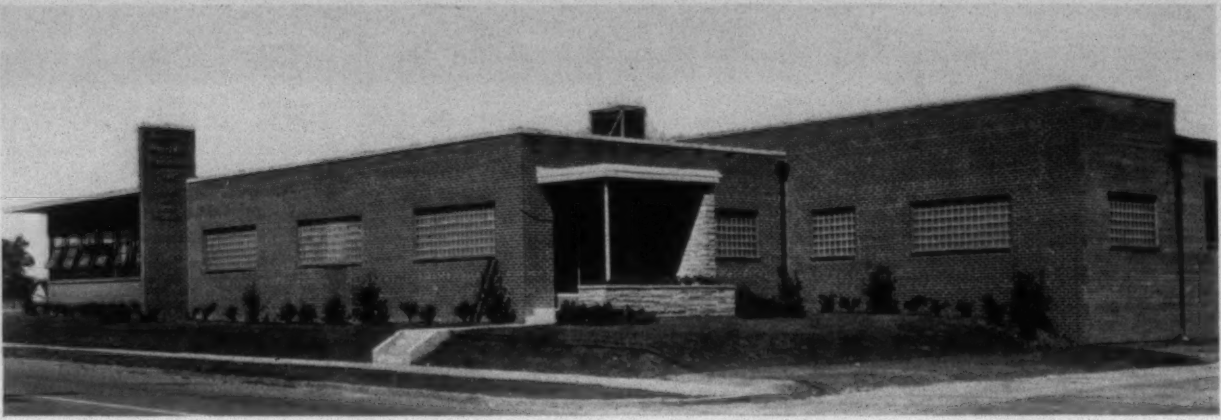

American Aniline Opens Charlotte Plant

AMERICAN Aniline Products, Inc., larger manufacturer of dyestuffs, was host the afternoon and evening of June 10 to approximately 500 textile mill officials, chemists and colorists, their wives and other invited guests, at the opening of the company's handsome new Charlotte plant at 1500 Hutchison Avenue. Entertainment, featuring a group of square dancers from Cramerton Mills, was followed by a buffet supper. Prior to the opening, J. Harvey Orr, Southern manager, was host to the company's New York executives and members of the Charlotte staff at a luncheon at Sharon Hills Country Club, and Mrs. Orr was hostess to the wives at a luncheon at Hotel Barringer.

The new building, of attractive, modern design, covers 25,000 square feet of space and includes offices, a spacious warehouse and completely equipped laboratory. The expanded facilities thus provided will enable the company to render its Southern customers a dyestuff service that will meet the most exacting requirements, said Mr. Orr. New York officials attending the opening were: G. L. Armour, president; W. J. Loeffler, secretary; W. O. Henry, treasurer; J. J. Marshall, domestic sales manager. The company's home plant at Lock Haven, Pa., was represented by Talfryn James, vice-president.

At *left*, American Aniline's Southern Manager J. Harvey Orr with Mrs. Orr; at *right*, A.A.P. President G. L. Armour and Mrs. Armour.

***Top left*, a group of visitors obligingly poses for this shot of the general office; *top right*, six members of a large delegation which came from units of Burlington Mills Corp.; *lower left*, songfest by some of the guests, to orchestral accompaniment; *lower right*, from *left to right*, T. W. Church, Jr. (vice-president of Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte), J. J. Marshall (American Aniline's domestic sales manager), J. Harvey Orr and David R. Johnston (president of Johnston Mfg. Co. and Highland Park Mfg. Co.)**

Brief Protests Cuts In Tariff

A policy of tariff cuts as a device for closing the "dollar gap" is a dangerous fallacy and would invite disaster at home by letting loose a torrent of foreign products from low-wage countries on the American market, the cotton textile industry charges. The industry in a brief filed with the Committee for Reciprocity Information warns that exports of American cotton textiles "have been wrecked by the combination of devaluation and the rise of low-cost foreign competition." This drop in export trade represents a loss of more than one-half billion dollars and is equivalent to 52,000 textile jobs and millions of wage dollars.

"Co-operative efforts of the United States in world recovery should not be carried to the point of weakening or endangering the American economy," the brief contends. "Our own people have first right to the fruits of the nation which they have created."

Prepared jointly by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and Textile Export Association of the United States, in conjunction with other industrial groups, the brief was filed preliminary to scheduled tariff hearings. Testimony was presented at these hearings for consideration in tariff negotiations with 23 or more countries in Torquay, England, in September, concerning some 2,000 types of goods "directly competitive" with products made in at least 500 textile plants from Maine to Texas, the brief discloses.

"In greater part the 'dollar gap' does not even exist," the brief states, "and the present unbalanced condition of foreign trade has resulted from an export contribution of four or five billion dollars a year in the form of donations to Europe's recovery and rehabilitation program." For Americans to consider these donations as a normal part of our export trade, to be balanced by an expansion of imports through lowered tariffs, was called a "fantastic concept of international economics. According to this logic, the size of the import trade of the United States is not to be determined by the needs of our own economy but by the size of our donations to foreign countries," the brief points out, "and should our gifts be ten billion a year instead of five, the 'dollar gap' would be ten billion instead of five."

As normal forces, now in evidence, tend to restore a true trade balance, the portion of our trade which is pure gratuity would slack off and the "dollar gap" will gradually and automatically disappear, it was explained, with the further comment: "By no type of recognized reasoning can our gift exports, when exhausted, be projected forward in the imagination, and be made to appear as a 'dollar gap' whose closing must be accomplished by turning the United States into an auction block for the products of low-paid foreign labor."

The textile statement insists that further reductions of tariffs, already slashed at least a third since 1935 and amounting to 75 per cent in some cases, can only serve to compound damage "already at our doorstep" and injure the American economy out of proportion to any possible good which can be accomplished. One of the gravest fears, the brief says, is that unequal competition with low-wage countries will waste the superior efficiency of the American cotton textile industry, which is now being used to support the programs of this country's internal economy. "We are proud that we are the world's most efficient operators in cotton manufacture. But as our efficiency has grown, there has been

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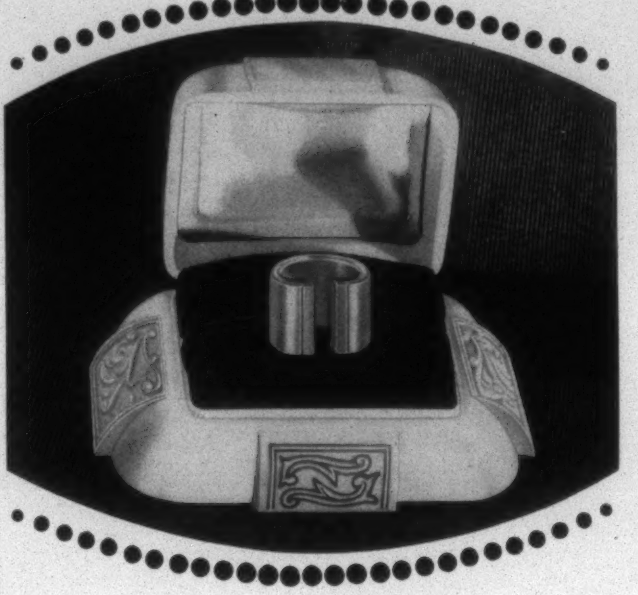

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From chemical analysis of raw materials to microscopic examination of the finished product—the *quality* of CARTER TRAVELERS is *scientifically controlled.*

Two trained, experienced metallurgists working in a modern, completely equipped laboratory are playing an important part in producing a traveler absolutely uniform in weight, temper and shape. They are working for you in terms of smooth running work, long trouble-free performance and less wear on expensive rings.

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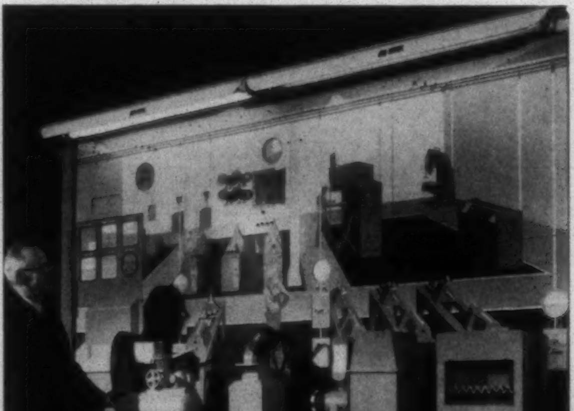
a corresponding growth in the social and economic obligations which it incurs. The satisfaction of these obligations to which we are bound siphons off the financial advantage or margin which would otherwise be available for price competition with foreign countries." For this reason, superior efficiency cannot serve as a weapon to meet foreign competition, it was explained, and "in reality such competition would sacrifice the most efficient to the less efficient."

Among the fruits of our superior efficiency, now a part of America's social and economic structure and irremovable without damage to the entire system, were listed high U. S. textile wages, treble those of major European competitors and ten times those of Japan and India; enlarged support to cotton farmers; financing of mill re-equipment and modernization programs; and economic support of the multitude of suppliers to the industry, which is described as practically 100 per cent American with all costs embraced within the American price system. "Free market competition with foreign countries means throwing into the balance our higher wages, which in major part are the measure and substance of our efficiency," the brief asserts.

As for new, improved machinery and modernization of mills, for which the industry has been paying 300 million dollars a year since the end of the war, the brief says "the means of technical progress cannot be acquired where there is a continual erosion of the wage and price structure, and a forced dimunition of physical stature from the imports of sub-wage standards countries."

The industry statement also asks that the tariff negotiators consider the vital importance of the textile mills to national defense, demonstrated during the last war when not only were all military and essential civilian requirements met in this country, but those of the allies as well. "While the textile industries of the other allied powers virtually ceased operations because of lack of materials and manpower, the textile industry of the U. S. A. reached heights of production previously believed unattainable under any conditions. This accomplishment without doubt was one of the major factors in the winning of the war. "It is no less important at this time, and for the same potential reasons, to maintain our industry's capacity and efficiency at maximum levels," the brief stated.



CURRENTLY TOURING THE SOUTH is J. L. Wagoner of Westinghouse Electric Corp., who is telling a story entitled "Planned Power Pays." Purpose of the display is to show that efficient electrical equipment and planned wiring systems will result in greater production for less money.

The cotton textile industry has "already contributed more than its share" to world adjustment in trade by sacrifice of the U. S. export market with a loss of a billion yards to other nations since 1947, the brief continued. In value this destruction of the American export market amounts to a loss of 535 millions of dollars that foreigners are no longer spending for U. S. goods, it was emphasized.

The brief likewise warns that the full impact of tariff cuts made during the past 15 years has not yet been felt. Until the end of 1948, the reciprocity committee was informed, foreign industries had not sufficiently recovered to offer serious competition in the American export or domestic markets. Then as western European nations, Japan, India and Germany gradually built up their production and exports of textile goods, with the aid of American tax dollars, their combined export increase moved first into areas of scarcity where the demands were strongest and means of payment in soft currencies most abundant. "As these markets become increasingly saturated with British, Japanese, Indian, Italian, Belgian, Swiss and French goods, the next great diversion of textile exports will be toward the United States," the brief predicts. "Then we will feel for the first time the true significance of the concessions which were made at Geneva in 1947."

It may turn out that these concessions were in many cases "excessive and unwisely granted," the brief continues, adding that "until that question has been satisfactorily answered, it is both needless and dangerous to make further reductions." The statement likewise says American industry has yet to feel the full effect of currency devaluation abroad and voices fear that the ultimate consequences of devaluation alone "may be fatal to certain segments of the American textile industry."

T.R.I. Advisory Committee Meets

The first meeting of the research advisory committee of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., since the consolidation of the functions of the institute and the Textile Foundation was held on June 2, at the institute laboratories in Princeton, N. J. In keeping with the spirit of this consolidaton the Textile Research Institute invited the former members of the Textile Foundation committee on scientific research to the membership of the institute research advisory committee. The meeting of this committee in Princeton marked the first time that a single committee, composed of both institute advisers and former foundation advisers, has convened to discuss the entire research program at the Princeton Laboratories.

Dr. John H. Dillon, director of research of the Textile Research Institute, opened the meeting and described the organizational changes which have been put into effect as a result of the transfer of responsibilities by the foundation to the Textile Research Institute. He then described the progress of the institute's general research program and special projects, including the dyeing project and the wool research project. The general research program conducted by the Textile Foundation is now being supervised by institute personnel.

Dr. James H. Wakelin discussed the recent results on the wool research project, a co-operative program conducted both at the institute's laboratories in Princeton and at the Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J. Dr. Helmut Wakeham gave a brief review of single fiber research on cotton in which the physical properties and factors affecting strength have been compared among a number of leading varieties of cotton. Dr. Howard J. White, Jr., discussed the use of radioactive tracers on the dyeing project for studying the mechanism by which a fiber absorbs salts and dye molecules from a dye bath. Professor Eugene Pacsu reviewed for the committee the recent work of his group on the structure of starch and cellulose. This work, formerly under the guidance of the foundation, has been transferred to T.R.I. supervision.

All Handling Show Space Sold

The entire indoor area allotted for the fourth National Materials Handling Exposition, scheduled for the International Amphitheatre, Chicago, April 30-May 4, next year, was leased by companies who were previous exhibitors, it has been announced today by Clapp & Poliak, Inc., New York City, the exposition management. Companies which had exhibited previously had first choice and, at a special drawing at the Hotel Commodore exhausted the available indoor space.

Following the drawing, it was decided to open two additional halls on the second floor of the amphitheatre so that new exhibitors might be accommodated. A large outdoor area is also being made available for companies making yard handling equipment. At the drawing, a number of companies having first choice reduced their space requirements so that all previous exhibitors could have booths.

The exposition, which in three years grew to one of the largest industry shows in the country, is being sponsored by the Materials Handling Institute and a concurrent conference will be developed by the American Materials Handling Society. One of the largest displays of handling equipment ever assembled will be on view at the exposition. Exclusive of the new indoor area just added, there will be six acres indoors and four acres outdoors for exhibits of thousands of mechanical handling devices.

Power Show Rates Are Announced

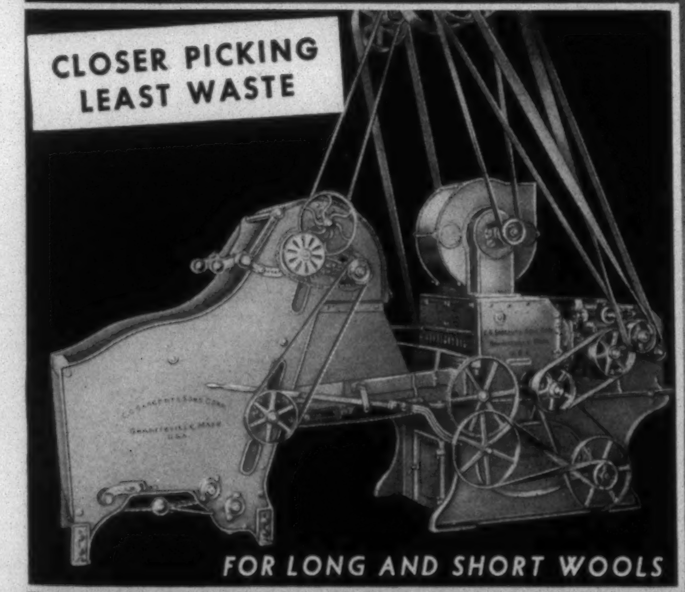
Announcement is made for the 19th National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering. It will be held in Grand Central Palace, New York City, Nov. 27 to Dec. 2 under the auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in conjunction with the society's annual meeting at that time. Since the inception of this event in 1922 the society has actively co-operated, maintaining an interesting and informative exhibit each year. The 1950 exposition, however, is the first to be held under the auspices of the A.S.M.E. The management, International Exposition Co., also conducts the Exposition of Chemical Industries, International Heating & Ventilating Exposition and the Electrical Engineering Exposition.

Fungi Reference Bibliography Offered

A new technical bibliography compiled by the technical library of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Laboratories has been released by the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Orders for the bibliographies should be addressed to O.T.S. The Technology of Fungi, Mold and Mildew is a 161-page collection of selected technical references relating to microbiological infection and

SARGENT'S MULTIPLEX BURR PICKERS

Picks, Burrs, Cleans the Wool Lap on BOTH SIDES



SARGENT pioneered the Burr Picker and built the first machine in 1860. Modern Multiplex Burr Pickers, by SARGENT, perform with the highest efficiency obtainable today in closer picking, without loss of fiber, and with least waste.

SARGENT'S MULTIPLEX BURR PICKING is a 4-POINT CLEANING PROCESS:

1. The feed rolls and main cylinder picks and opens the wool, and removes shives, straw, other waste matter.
2. Air currents from the exhaust fan removes light dust and dirt.
3. The wool, in open and lofty condition, is delivered to the first burr cylinder which exposes the burrs and waste. A high speed guard removes and throws clear the burrs and waste on the upper side of the wool lap.
4. The second burr cylinder guard picks and cleans the opposite or under side of the wool lap.

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tropical deterioration of industrial and military materials. Special emphasis is placed upon studies published since 1927. Part I provides over 1,400 references from periodicals, arranged alphabetically by name of author. Part II lists some 40 books, and Part III covers about 80 patents, some of them with brief abstracts. A subject index to the periodical section is provided, nad numerous cross-references have been added. Order PB 100 355: $4.25.

N. C. State Textile School Graduates 248

North Carolina State College graduated its 50th class of textile students June 11. A total of 248. including one girl, received their Bachelor of Science degrees at the regular college commencement exercises. Except for the second decade of the school's history, each ten-year period has seen double the number of graduates of the previous decade. A very high percentage of these graduates have gone into the textile industry for their life's career.

This year's graduating class included 74 students in the general textiles option; 66 in synthetics, 49 in textile management, 28 in textile chemistry and dyeing, 14 in yarn manufacturing, 11 in weaving and designing, and six in knitting. One hundred and seventy-six, or 71 per cent of the graduates are from North Carolina. The remainder come form 17 other states and foreign countries. In addition to these, eight men will receive their Master of Science degrees, four in textile manufacturing and four in textile chemistry and dyeing.

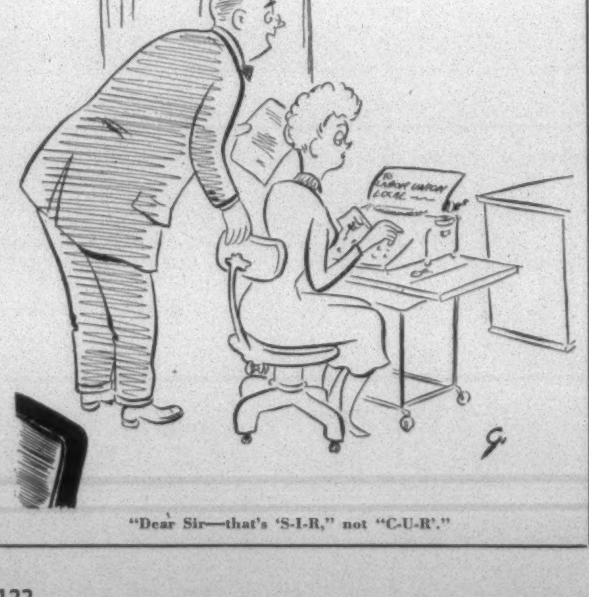
At the Honors and Awards Day exercises on May 30, several textile seniors received special awards, as follows: National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Medal, William McLaughlin Barnhardt of Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Barnhardt also received the Sigma Tau Sigma honorary textile fraternity cup for highest excellence. John Glenn Templeton of Ontario, Calif., received the award for highest ex- Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. In addition cellence in textile chemistry and dyeing from the American to this, Mr. Templeton received the cup awarded by Gamma Sigma Epsilon, honorary chemistry society, presented to the outstanding student in chemistry among all engineering, agriculture, and textile students at N. C. State College. Harry McRae Dalton of Charlotte, N. C., received the annual leadership and scholastic award presented by Phi Psi, textile fraternity.

The placement bureau of the School of Textiles has been unusually active this Spring, and a large proportion of the graduates secured positions in the industry before commencement.

During the year, two new wings have been added to the Textile Building at a cost in excess of $700,000, which constitute an increase of 80 per cent in the building's floor space. Some $200,000 have been spent on new equipment, a large part of which has already been installed. It is expected that the new Textile Library room, made possible by a gift from the Burlington Mills Foundation, will be completed before the Fall term begins. Also, a new student lounge, a student-faculty lunch room, a snack bar, and a terrace lounge will be ready by September. This has been made possible by a gift from the Stuart Cramer Foundation.

The new textile auditorium, seating 500 persons, is now in use. It is equipped with facilities for motion pictures, sound equipment for record concerts, folding tablet arm chairs, and will be air conditioned. The auditorium contains six lighted display cabinets built into its walls, for displays of textile products made by various mills. A new and completely equipped microscopy laboratory is also now in use. Much new dyeing and finishing machinery, for use with yarn and fabric, has already been installed and more is currently being added.

The North Carolina Textile Foundation has continued its unparalleled support of the School of Textiles, by furnishing funds for salary supplements in the school, and also by supplementing the school's travel budget. Receipts of the foundation have exceeded $1,100,000 and current supplements to the school's budget total about $50,000 per year.



"Dear Sir—that's 'S-I-R,' not "C-U-R'."

Lint Cleaning Major Conference Topic

The problem of improving qualities of mechanically harvested cotton to meet mill requirements will get full consideration at the National Cotton Council's fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference at Greenville, Miss., July 13-15. Claude L. Welch, council production and marketing director, says that the more than 600 leaders of government, industry, and agriculture attending the conference will hear discussions on both the ginning and spinning mill aspects of the problem.

"Both the ginner and the spinner have long anticipated widespread mechanical harvesting," Mr. Welch said. "Gin machinery manufacturers, with the aid of federal research laboratories, have developed new cleaning equipment which is already being used by ginners in some sections of the belt. It now seems likely that rough harvesting of all kinds will grow more rapidly than previously. This has served as a further stimulus to better gin cleaning. The increased machining at the gin appears to have been successful in improving cotton grades, but more research is needed on the quality aspect.

"There has been gradual improvement in the cleaning systems at the cotton mills. Over a period of years, mills have adapted themselves to a gradual decrease in grades of cotton. These decreases, in part at least, have been due to hand snapping and rough picking. Currently, however," Mr. Welch continued, "there is debate as to whether cleaning should be concentrated in the gins or at the mill level of processing. It is hoped that discussions at the mechanization conference will aid in clarifying the entire cleaning situation."

The Cotton Council official said that researchers believe that when mechanical harvesting is conducted in proper relation to efficient cultural and defoliation techniques it may easily result in improved cotton colors—one of the factors determining grade. "There also will be some improvement in the trash content," he said, "but this improvement probably will not produce seed cotton equal in grade to the better hand picked cottons. The mechanical picker—not the stripper—has some selective abilities in rejecting immature or otherwise damaged cotton."

The conference at Greenville and Stoneville, Miss., is sponsored by the council in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the land grant colleges of the cotton belt, vocational agriculture, the major farm organizations, and the farm equipment industry. Local hosts are the Delta Council, the Delta Branch Experiment Station, and the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.

Process For Crimping Natural Fibers

A new process, called Textralizing, by which straight natural fibers used in textiles can be permanently crimped on a commercial basis, has been developed by the research and development division of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Details of the new process were made known recently by Maitland L. Griggs, vice-president and treasurer of the company.

Among the advantages which may be obtained from the crimping technique are greater fabric bulk and resilence, increased wear resistance, and reduced material and manufacturing costs. It is also said to offer improved hand or "feel" and makes possible entirely new fabric effects. While development work so far has been concentrated primarily on wool, experiments have shown that Textralizing offers many possibilities in the modification of other natural fibers such as cotton, silk and mohair.

The Textralize process and equipment make possible the permanent crimping of natural fibers on a practical, production-line basis at low operating costs. In addition to enhancing the fullness and appearance of existing fabrics, Textralizing also offers the possibility of reducing yarn weight without loss of cover, hand and wear. It has been found, for example, that in certain textiles weight reductions in excess of 20 per cent can be effected without any noticeable difference in the character or life of the fabric. Such a potential is significant not only in terms of reduced raw material costs but in view of consumer demand for lighter weight fabrics and garments.

In making the announcement, Mr. Griggs said that the new process, for which patent application has been made, should prove of great significance to all phases of the textile industry and that Alexander Smith therefore plans to license other manufacturers who want to use it.

Development of the new process stemmed from laboratory experiments which determined the fact that the character and degree of crimp or waviness in textile fibers are highly important in ease of processing and quality of the finished cloth. Fabrics produced from skinny yarns in which relatively straight fibers are used have a noticeable leanness of both hand and appearance. Conversely, properly crimped

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Dextrine, Starch Data Sheet Offered

Step by step recording of necessary information required for proper analysis of dextrine and starch product problems is made easy with a new questionnaire adopted by Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., New York City. Many textile plants and converters requiring dextrines of corn, tapioca or potato base for new operations or improving existing operations may not be aware of all the facts and information the dextrine chemist requires for proper study and reference. Accurate diagnosis and recommendations can only be certain when all the facts pertaining to the problem are carefully considered.

The variations of dextrines and starch blends available for industrial uses are infinite in number, state the manufacturer. Their working qualities can be detailed and the starch product adjusted to provide extremely accurate operation in technical applications. Consequently, correct data can narrow the selection of starch or dextrine to a fine point resulting in higher standards of performance, lower costs and the saving of precious time.

According to the Morningstar laboratory announcement, the "Dextrine and Starch Product Operation Data Sheet" for recording and transmitting such problem information has already aided many industrial firms in the quick solution of sizing and coating problems. Readers desiring a copy may write direct to Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., 630 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y., or 1770 Canalport Avenue, Chicago 16, Ill.

Japanese Synthetic Fibers Surveyed

A 1949 survey of technology in the Japanese artificial fiber and allied industries is now available, the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce has announced. The survey, prepared by an investigator from the Republic of the Philippines, covers viscose rayon, polyvinyl and polyamide synthetic fibers, ramie, rayon machinery and equipment, high pressure hydrogenation, and textile research.

Particular notice is taken of the development of a high-tenacity, low swelling staple rayon fiber, with good wet strength. Details are also provided of a novel microbiological retting process for the removal of the woody portion of the ramie plant in the manufacture of fiber. Raw materials and manufacturing formulas are given in detail for a number of the principal producers of viscose rayon. Production techniques and physical properties for Kuravilon (polyvinyl alcohol), Amilon (polyamide resin) and bast (ramie) fibers are also given.

PB 100 358, *Artificial Fibers and Allied Fields*, 116 pages including tables and drawings, costs $4.75 in microfilm, $15 in photostat. Engineering drawings of plant equipment and plant layouts may not reproduce well. The original document may be examined at, or orders for reproduction should be sent to, the Library of Congress Photoduplication Services, Publication Board Project, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by remittance made payable to the Librarian of Congress.

Also available from the Library of Congress is PB 100 359, *Report on the Japanese Cotton Industry*, 36 pages, $2.25 in microfilm, $5 in photostat. This survey, prepared by a Netherlands investigator, covers all major phases of the spinning, weaving and finishing industries, and incorporates certain notes on labor factors.

"We're the news sales representatives from Aceacme Supply—"

Combed Yarn Spinners—On To El Paso

At approximately 1:30 p. m. on Wednesday, Sept. 6, an entire chartered train will leave the Charlotte-Gastonia area carrying about 220 passengers to El Paso for the Seventh Annual Spinner-Breeder Conference and the celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association.

The trip will include stops in New Orleans, Houston, and San Antonio going down, and a stop in Dallas on the return trip. A great deal of entertainment for the group is planned in each of these cities. So far, according to H. E. Rietz, executive secretary of the spinners, indications are that there will be about 150 members and wives from the spinners association on the trip, but, he pointed out, non-members of the association are cordially invited and there is room on the train for 35 more couples. Mr. Rietz went further to point out that due to the vast amount of work involved in putting over such a project, it would be very helpful if those interested would get in their train reservation requests and deposits as soon as possible. The deposit is $40 per couple.

Since an entire train is being chartered, the round trip rates on drawing rooms and compartments are cheaper than those being offered on the railroads today. The cost for two in a drawing room is $415.00; in a compartment, it is $375.00. The train will consist of only drawing rooms, compartments, and possibly a few bedrooms. Included in these figures is the cost of the banquet at the El Paso meeting and the Pullman car porter's tip for the entire trip. These are the rates from the Charlotte-Gastonia area.

The only hotel reservations necessary for trip will be those for the stay in El Paso. They are to be made by each couple direct to the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, attention W. W. Wilson.

The train will reach El Paso on Sunday morning about

11 a. m. and the rest of the day will probably be left open. But on Monday an all-day session of the seventh annual Spinner-Breeder Conference will take place. The entire day Tuesday will be given over to a tour of the upper Rio Grande Valley which will include visits to some of the irrigated cotton farms and cotton gins.

Wednesday morning will wind up the official Spinner-Breeder Conference. Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to a closed business meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association. Wednesday evening, the association will hold its silver anniversary banquet in either the El Paso Country Club or the Crystal Ballroom of the Cortez Hotel.

The train will leave El Paso about noon on Thursday, Sept. 14, and will get to Dallas the next morning where a whole day's entertainment is planned. Late Friday evening, the excursion will leave Dallas and will arrive in the Charlotte-Gastonia area sometime in the afternoon of Sept. 17. The return trip will be via Memphis and Atlanta.

In going down, the train will leave the Gastonia-Charlotte area at 1:30, Sept. 6, and will arrive in New Orleans the next morning at 8 a. m. where it will be met by the mayor and members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange who will provide the entertainment for the day. The trip to Houston will be made the night of Sept. 7 and a committee in that city has been set up to work out the day's entertainment. In San Antonio which will be reached on the morning of Sept. 9, a very full program of sight-seeing tours and luncheons has been worked out.

Newsmen Offer Aid On Press Relations

Relations between the press and industry are improving but more adequate understanding by businessmen of the problems and functions of newspapers is still needed that cooperation may overcome remaining areas of misunderstanding. This in capsule form is the reaction obtained by Dudley, Anderson & Yutzy, New York public relations firm, when it queried 100 newspaper editors and reporters as to how business might better its press relations. The replies were used by the firm to prepare a "Manual on Press Relations" for a client, the Textile Committee on Public Relations. The booklet, the second of a series on community relations, is available upon request to the firm at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The booklet contains 12 specific types of news editors said they wanted from industry, offers a few simple rules which newsmen suggest industry follow, and gives the viewpoint of editors on the release of so-called "bad news." A case is cited in which one enlightened executive won an unusual degree of confidence from the press by his forthrightness in making bad news available as easily as the good news. Contrastingly, unhappy experience of various enterprises in attempting to suppress bad news is also described. Among other subjects covered are advertising, pictures, radio news, and reasons why all news can't be used. The book ends with two case histories of good and bad relations.

A New Jersey city editor debunked the idea there is any mystery about good press relations with the lines: . . . "A responsible newspaper deals in only one commodity . . . news. Whatever agency helps its editors and reporters obtain news accurately, completely and swiftly, they appreciate. Whatever agency blocks their obtaining the news accurately, completely and swiftly, they resent. Press relations is as simple as that." Numerous editors made the point that

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the press can't be used as a private propaganda tool to serve the special interests of any group. It has an obligation to all groups and all its readers to present the news fully. . not to present just one viewpoint.

"Such decisions, more often than not are to a considerable extent political decisions, or at least social decisions, and it seems to me that executives who recognize this will come off best in their public relations," this editor wrote adding that plant activities affect the lives of so many people at so many points that they are entitled to know about important steps planned or taken. To round out the experience offered, the manual's editors also wrote to a number of firms which enjoy excellent press relations and the techniques they employed are also incorporated in the booklet.

Textile Export Group Re-elects Judge

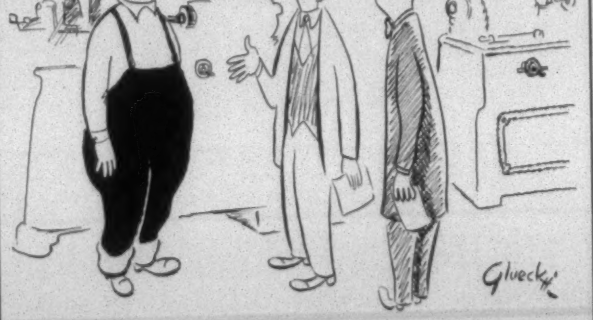
John H. Judge of G. A. Stafford & Co. was re-elected president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, at its annual meeting in New York City June 14. William C. Planz of Neuss, Hesslein Co., and Harold N. Pratt of Southeastern Cottons, Inc. were elected vice-presidents. John W. Murray was again named secretary-treasurer. Directors elected for a three-year term were: Sanford S. Agate of Cohn Hall Marx Co., J. E. Bradley of Pacific Mills, Alexander Hellman of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., John W. Geary Jr. of American Viscose Co., and John H. Judge. J. W. Barnett of Cannon Mills Co. was elected to a two-year term.

I.T.T. Awards 11 M.Sc. Degrees

The Institute of Textile Technology awarded 11 men the degree of master of science at its second annual graduation exercises held on the institute grounds at Charlottesville, Va., June 13. Dr. John Gange, head of the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs of the University of Virginia, delivered the address. The invocation and benediction were pronounced b ythe Rev. John H. Fischbach of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Charlottesville. President Stephen McClellan of the institute conferred the degrees.

The 11 men who completed the two-year course leading to the master's degree were: Donald Roy Aichner, Erie, Pa.; Charles Saunders Baker, III, Cape May, N. J.; John Sturtevant Brice, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; George Macon Bryant, Anniston, Ala.; Claude Fitzpatrick Hughes, Jr., Roanoke, Va.; Joseph Sheppard James, Jr., Richmond, Va.; Charles Bernard Palmer, New York, N. Y.; Stuart Emanuel Penner, Lawrence, N. Y.; DeWitt Ross Petterson, Roanoke, Va.; James Franklin Sayre, Dunbar, West Va.; and Norman Walter Touchette, E. St. Louis, Ill.

The institute board of trustees was represented by R. W. Phillip, vice-president, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and C. H. Merriman, vice-president, Crompton-Shenandoah Co., Waynesboro, Va. Immediately following the graduation exercises the graduates, faculty and guests were entertained at a recreation on the institute lawn.



"Look who's complained of starvation wages these past 20 years!"

All Greenville Show Space Sold

The 16th Southern Textile Exposition will be held in Greenville, S. C. Oct. 2 to 7 inclusive. All the space has been sold. Two hundred and thirty one exhibitors will display machinery, equipment, accessories, supplies, primary and fabricating materials and parts. Many types of standard and new and improved equipment and methods will be shown and demonstrated. Manufacturers of textile goods from all over the United States, and some foreign countries are expected to attend.

The officers of Textile Hall have been working on the plans for several months. Special attention is being given to the housing of thousands of visitors. Hotels, apartments and guests homes in the Piedmont section have been requested to give every available room to visitors. The private homes in Greenville and vicinity are also asked to assist in taking care of visitors. The rooms committee is making reservations. Persons desiring accommodations are requested to write to the secretary of the committee, in care of Textile Hall.

Q. M. Corps Celebrates 175th Anniversary

The 175th anniversary of the founding of the Army Quartermaster Corps was observed by the New York Quartermaster Agency, 111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y., on June 16. In order to give the general public an opportunity to see just what it takes in the way of food, clothing, and other supplies to keep the largest peacetime Army in American history adequately equipped, the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency arranged to hold open-house on June 16. The Quartermaster Corps Display Room, located on the first floor of this installation, was open to the public from 8:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Quartermaster items which were on display included uniforms and other articles of clothing for wear in arctic, tropical, and temperate climates; tents, and numerous other items. Effectively displayed in backgrounds suitable to their various uses, many of these items are new and improved products, developed since World War II by the Research and Development Branch, Office of The Quartermaster General, in co-operation with industry. They should prove of interest to both military and civilian visitors.

Local chapters of the Quartermaster Association, a civilian organization composed of active, reserve, and former officers of the Corps, and businessmen and industrialists interested in its mission, held anniversary gatherings in a score of cities this month.

Rayon Output Nears Record Volume

World rayon production in 1949 came within four per cent of the all-time record production in 1941, according to *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. During 1949 a total of 2,704,620,000 pounds were produced throughout the world compared to 2,811,890,000 pounds in 1941. That the all-time peak output of rayon will soon be surpassed is presaged in world capacity for rayon as computed by the *Organon* as of March, 1950. The world potential for rayon output is 3,842,855,000 pounds, of which 2,022,665,000 pounds is filament yarn and 1,820,190,000 pounds is staple. By December, 1951, the *Organon* states, world rayon capacity will be increased to 4,188,940,000 pounds on an annual basis, split in the proportion of 53 per cent filament yarn, and 47 per cent staple.

The 1949 actual rayon output related to March, 1950, capacity indicates that facilities for rayon filament yarn are being utilized to the extent of 81 per cent and facilities for rayon staple 58 per cent. The 1949 world rayon output according to the *Organon's* annual study of world output and capacity was ten per cent greater than in the preceding year. The United States led the world with 49 per cent of the filament yarn output. Amazingly enough, Germany has increased staple production to lead the world with 25 per cent of global staple output.

World filament production in 1949 amounted to 1,641,215,000 pounds, a new peak in annual output, and six per cent above the previous high in 1948. According to the *Organon,* this increase reflects the gradual post-war recovery in Europe and Australia as well as the development and expansion of the rayon industry in South America. The increases were largely due to recovery of the three large pre-war producers, namely Japan, Germany and Italy. In 1941 the combined filament yarn production of these countries made up 39 per cent of the world output, dropped to eight per cent in 1946, and by the end of 1949 came back to 17 per cent.

Europe produced 663,955,000 pounds of filament rayon yarn in 1949, 40 per cent of the world total. Eleven European countries, led by the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, set new all-time production records. German output increased 49 per cent over 1948 but was still only 50 per cent of the 1943 output. Italy increased production over 1948 by five per cent and the total output was only 14 per cent below the peak year of 1941. Data pertaining to U. S. S. R. and its satellite countries, the *Organon* points out, can only be estimated.

In the Western Hemisphere, rayon producers turned out a total of 907,645,000 pounds, a decrease of three per cent from the 1948 figure. All the decreases took place in the United States. The filament yarn output in the United States, amounting to 799,335,000 pounds, was 49 per cent of the world output, compared with 55 per cent in 1948. This country's filament yarn output was nearly five times that of the United Kingdom, the world's second largest producer.

The global output of rayon staple during 1949, amounting to 1,063,405,000 pounds, was 18 per cent above production in 1948 but 31 per cent below the record year of 1941. Although the large pre-war producers, namely Austria, Germany, Italy, and Japan increased their output during the year, the total staple figure reflects the continued depressed levels of production in these countries. Europe produced 790,375,000 pounds of rayon staple during 1949,

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accounting for 74 per cent of the total world output. New all-time high output levels were established in Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Germany increased production 62½ per cent over the previous year to become the world's largest rayon staple producing country, a position she held previously from 1937 through 1944.

In the Western Hemisphere, combined 1949 staple production totaled 213,385,000 pounds, 20 per cent of the world production, but a decrease of 22 per cent from the previous year. Within this total, United States production declined by 28 per cent while the output of other countries more than tripled.

In its world capacity study, the *Organon* computes that filament yarn potential as of March, 1950, amounting to 2,022,665,000 pounds will increase ten per cent to 2,228,490,000 pounds by the end of 1951. Major increases of poundage potential are shown for France, Italy, Sweden, Cuba, Mexico, and Japan. Current world rayon staple capacity, amounting to 1,820,190,000 pounds, is scheduled to increase eight per cent to a figure of 1,960,450,000 pounds. Countries in which major poundage increases are projected include France, Germany, Mexico, and Japan. Outstanding is the decrease in rayon staple capacity in Italy where capacity is apparently being shifted to filament yarn.

In 1949 combined world production of rayon, cotton, wool, and silk amounted to 19,176,000,000 pounds, a total eight per cent larger than that of 1948 and 45 per cent more than the 13,212,000,000 pounds produced in 1945. Combined production of the four fibers in 1949 was the second largest in history and was only 12 per cent below the all-time record of 21,823,000,000 pounds in 1937.

Cotton continued as the most important of the four fibers with 74 per cent of the total poundage produced, followed by rayon with 14 per cent, wool 12 per cent, and silk nominal. Rayon increased its relative standing since 1939-1940 by 1½ per cent, cotton by one per cent, while wool lost 1½ per cent, and silk lost one per cent.

Shipments of filament yarn and staple by domestic producers in May totaled 100,900,000 pounds, an increase of 7,400,000 pounds over shipments in the previous month and 68 per cent above May 1949. In the first five months of the year, shipments totaled 497,000,000 pounds, an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding period in 1949. Filament yarn shipments during May amounted to 76,000,000 pounds, an eight per cent increase over April and 46 per cent over May, 1948. Shipments last month comprised 24,300,000 pounds of viscose-cupra high tenacity yarn, 25,700,000 pounds of viscose-cupra textile yarn, and 26,000,000 pounds of acetate.

Rayon staple shipments in May amounting to 24,900,000 pounds were up seven per cent from April, but were triple the May, 1949, total. Staple shipments were composed of 16,000,000 pounds of viscose and the balance acetate.

Total rayon stocks in the hands of producers at the end of May amounted to 20,800,000 pounds, comprising 9,500,000 pounds of viscose-cupra filament yarn, 5,500,000 pounds of acetate yarn, and 5,800,000 pounds of staple.

Use of an aluminum salt-wax emulsion to increase the wear resistance of fabrics is one of the Quartermaster Corps research studies reviewed in the June issue of the "Technical Reports Newsletter," now available from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Convention Planned By Chemists and Colorists

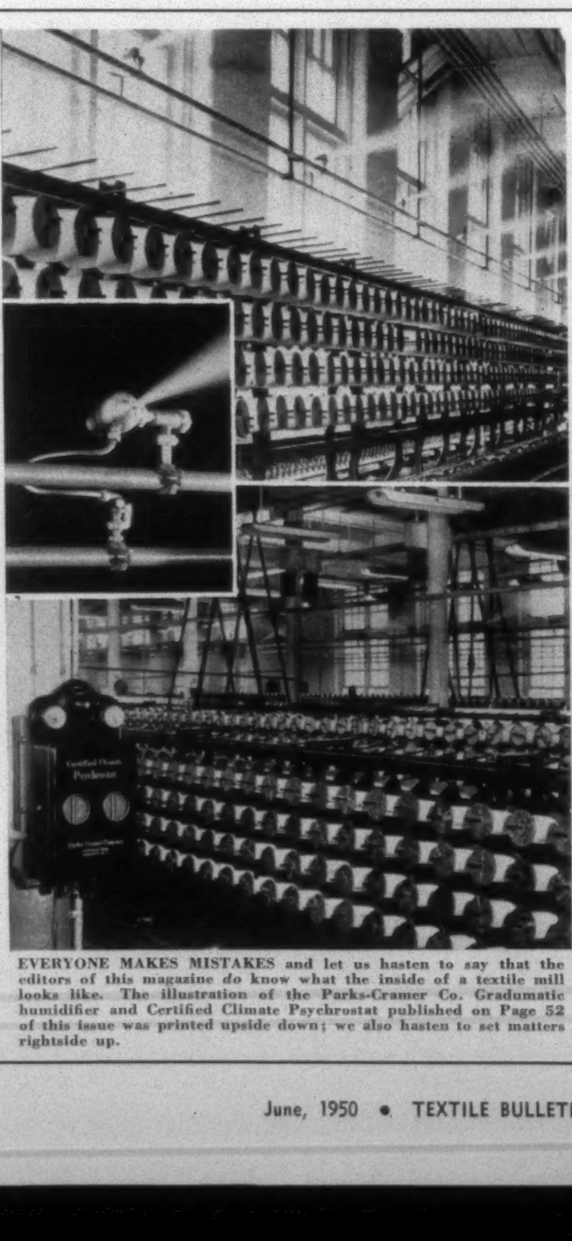
At Wentworth-By-The-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its 29th annual convention on Sept. 28, 29, and 30. It will be a many-sided convention with business and technical meetings, ample recreation for all, exhibits, and other features.

Believing that "two heads are still better than one," the convention has adopted as its theme "Advancement, Achievement, Through Continued Co-operation." This watchword has grown out of the fact that the free exchange of ideas in the association has made a substantial contribution to the advancement and achievement of the last half century.

The final announcement for the convention, including detailed information on the program, transportation schedules, hotel rates, and the registration envelope, will be mailed Aug. 1. The registration envelope should be returned promptly when it is received.

Accomodations are available for about 1,400 individuals, but the hotels will not accept any requests for reservations. All requests must be handled by the reservation committee. No rooms will be assigned or reserved without an accompanying registration.

The reservation and registration, reception, transportation, entertainment, and ladies committees will have desks located



EVERYONE MAKES MISTAKES and let us hasten to say that the editors of this magazine *do* know what the inside of a textile mill looks like. The illustration of the Parks-Cramer Co. Gradumatic humidifier and Certified Climate Psychrostat published on Page 52 of this issue was printed upside down; we also hasten to set matters rightside up.

in the main lobby of Wentworth-By-The-Sea. Information regarding any of their functions can be obtained and arrangements made for special transportation. The exhibits committee will have a desk located in the exhibition building. In addition, a member of each committee will be located at each hotel, with information available on the activities of the convention.

The convention schedule includes many activities. Besides the business and technical meetings, there are banquets, two New England clambakes, an intersectional contest, a trip to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and a ladies program which includes a tea and cocktail party, a banquet, sightseeing trips around New England, a visit to the mill and salesroom of Bates Mfg. Co., and recreation including golf, putting, tennis, swimming, boating and fishing.

There will be a technical program on waste disposal, government trends in consumer labeling, and economics of the textile industry, and there will be group meetings of those interested in woolens and worsteds, cottons, synthetics, testing and auxiliary chemicals.

The Rhode Island Section is sponsoring an exhibit to reflect the scientific and technological progress of the textile and allied industries. Exhibits will be sponsored by the educational institutions connected with the textile industry. also the progress of the various research groups of the A.A.T.C.C. will be displayed. The exhibition building is about 100 feet from Wentworth-By-The-Sea.

Briggs To Head Piedmont A.A.T.C.C.

Edwin A. Briggs, currently vice-chairman of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, was nominated chairman of that group, it was announced early in May. From the Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C., Mr. Briggs will take office at the annual meeting of the A.A.T.C.C. in Charlotte this October.

Mr. Briggs will succeed Robert H. Smith of the High Point, (N. C.) Chemical Mfg. Co. Mail balloting by the membership took place around May 10.

Others nominated were: R. Hobart Souther, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, formerly treasurer, to be vice-chairman; W. Chester Cobb, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Charlotte for re-election as secretary, and J. C. Whitt, Century Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., to be treasurer.

Linton Reynolds, Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C., was nominated councillor.

The sectional committee list consists of: J. L. Moore, Electro-Chemicals, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Charlotte; Jack Jordan, Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.; William D. Livingston, American Aniline Products, Inc., Greensboro, and Carl Wilcox, General Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte. A. R. Thompson, Ciba Co., Inc., section custodian, also was nominated for re-election.

Plans have been completed for the annual outing of the section, June 30 and July 1 at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., according to Mr. Thompson.

Southeast A.A.T.C.C. Has Naphthol Symposium

During an all-day outing on May 30 at Yuchi Reservation in Russell County, Ala., members of the Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists discussed methods of improving color fastness in naphthol dyeing. Processing methods in current use were outlined by a six-member panel of naphthol authorities in

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an open symposium before more than 100 section members.

A major difficulty in naphthol dyeing, "crocking" or "bleeding," along with other highly technical problems of proper naphthol dyeing and processing, was discussed at length. On the panel were R. J. Gambert, Eagle & Phenix Division, Fairforest Co., Columbus; R. H. Nuttall, American Aniline Products, Inc.,; John Boesch, Augusta Chemical Co., J. H. Stradley, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; S. H. Williams, General Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, and L. L. Bamberger, Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works.

The full range of naphthols has been weather tested and found, "as a group," to be satisfactory for outdoor fabrics such as beachwear and awnings, it was pointed out by Mr. Williams. Other panel members, in facing the second top problem of dyers in the naphthol field, pointed out that all naphthol-dyed goods would "crock" to a certain extent. They cited careful naptholization as the primary step in reducing crocking and named various processes and their degree of success. The moderator for the symposium was Curt Mueller, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

The technical afternoon session was followed by a barbecue in the Yuchi Reservation club house. Speaking after dinner, George Linberg, vice-president and director of sales of Belle Chemical Co., Reading, Pa., said that the A.A.T.C.C. now has 15 more corporate memberships than last year. The national vice-president also pointed out that collections this year are ahead of 1949. Bill Amos of Eagle & Phenix Division, Fairforest Co., arranged the program for the day.

Glycerine In Textiles Themed In Booklet

Why Glycerine for Textiles?, a booklet containing information regarding the use of glycerine in these industries, has been published by the Glycerine Producers' Association. It combines basic technical data of concern to the chemist with interesting facts about usage for the non-technical buyer.

Pointing out that glycerine's humectant and plasticizing action play important roles in textile applications from sizing to finishing and printing, the new 12-page work outlines the general reasons for glycerine's use, and in text, tables and charts gives further information as to its physical and chemical properties, origin and development. Included are tables of specific gravity, viscosity, freezing point, etc., of aqueous glycerine solutions at various concentrations, and a bibliography of references.

This booklet has been prepared with the assistance of technical consultants, and the research laboratories of the Glycerine Producers' Association. Copies can be had free on request to the Glycerine Information Service, 295 Madison Avenue, New York City 17.

Creasing, Water-Repellency Reports Reviewed

New bibliographies on creasing and water-repellency of textiles are discussed in a brief review just released by the Office of Technical Services of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The bibliographies, prepared by the Army Quartermaster Corps to assist in the advancement of textile research, contain descriptive summaries of principal papers on these subjects as far back as 1937. The textile bibliographies, as well as other technical developments are reported in a recent issue of the *Technical Reports Newsletter* issued monthly by O.T.S.

Other technical items referred to in the *Newsletter* are: A portable precision frequency meter; human perception of instruments; new uses for stud welding, shapers and the oxyacetylene torch; an improved high frequency laminate; nomographic charts; plastic products and the welding of plastics; the pneumatic shelter; and quality control. Copies of the February issue of the *Technical Reports Newsletter* are available on request from the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from U. S. Department of Commerce field offices.

1949 Finishing Activity Is Summarized

A total of 8,308,297,000 linear yards of cotton, rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics bleached, dyed or printed and finished in 1949 was reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, on June 5. This represents a six per cent drop over the 1948 total of 8,822,828,000 yards for the same goods.

Cotton accounted for 6,275,486,000 linear yards of the total over the 2,032,811,000 yards provided by rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics. The 1948 cotton total was 6,761,115,000 and the rayon, nylon, etc. figure for the same year was 2,061,713,000.

Bleached and white finished goods reached a total of 2,983,439,000 linear yards last year, considerably off from the 1948 total 3,529,461,000. Of this total, cotton provided for 2,820,316,000 linear yards, while rayon, nylon and other fabrics could add only 163,123,000 linear yards. In 1948, cotton bleached and white finished goods totaled 3,317,518,000 linear yards and rayon, nylon, etc. reached 211,943,000 linear yards.

Plain dyed and finished goods last year reached 3,517,473,000 linear yards, an increase over 1948's figure of 3,322,632,000. Cotton plain dyed and finished goods last year topped 1948 figures 1,964,887,000 to 1,799,671,000, and rayon, nylon, and other fabrics led 1948 totals 1,552,586,000 to 1,522,961,000.

In printed and finished goods, 1948 again topped last year 1,970,735,000 linear yards to 1,807,385,000. Cotton goods in this field were off in 1949 1,490,283,000 to 1,643,926,000. Rayon, nylon, and others dropped from 326,809,000 in 1948 to 317,102,000 in 1949.

Volume Depicts History Through Industry

International relations through the ages as pictured through an industry are recorded in a beautifully printed, ilustrated and bound volume entitled *The Earliest Chemical Industry*. It is a model of the art of book production as practiced in England. It is issued in a strictly limited edition, which cannot be extended, of 1,100 numbered copies. The book is published in commemoration of the centennial, November, 1946, of Peter Spence and Sons, Ltd., English chemical manufacturers. It took six years to prepare, but could not appear in 1946 because of post-war paper shortages and other technical difficulties. It is now available in this country through C. Tennant, Sons & Co., of New York, 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Earliest Chemical Industry has been written by Prof. Charles Singer, eminent British historian, at the instigation of Derek Spence, chairman of the English chemical organization. It represents a lasting memorial to Peter Spence (1806-1883)—great grandfather of the present chairman—whose position in the industrial life of his country was largely the result of the revolutionary scientific improvements which he himself introduced in the manufacture of alum.

The volume is profusely illustrated with colored and uncolored collotypes and numerous other colored figures, as well as with many representations of copper plates, woodcuts and line drawings, showing manufacturing techniques and uses of alum throughout the ages. Much careful attention has been given to print, paper, and methods of illustration.

Alum has been a dryer's chemical for at least 4,000 years. The earliest known written reference to the substance is in an Egyptian medical prescription of about 1550 B. C. Alum was well known to the Greeks and Romans. During the middle ages, the trade in alum played no small part in the national and international developments and was even involved in religious, artistic and literary movements.

Particularly interesting is the last part of the book which deals with the rise of scientific industry. How science entered the mine, the transition from alchemy to chemistry, the beginnings of scientific dyeing, natural dyes, molecular structure, new sources of sulphuric acid and ammonia, use of carboniferous shale, the manufacturing revolution and the rise of scientific crystallography are among the topics covered.

Dyeing Research Project Is Discussed

Members and guests of the research advisory committee for the dyeing project of the Textile Research Institute met at Princeton, N. J. May 22, 1950. Dr. John H. Dillon, Director of Research, presided and Drs. J. H. White, Jr. and P. B. Stam discussed technical developments of the work. It was brought out at the meeting that radioactive tracer techniques have been successfully used for the first time in tracing the movement of salts and dyes within individual fibers. Data were presented following three independent components of the dye bath simultaneously.

No attempt has been made as yet to evaluate the results, pending the accumulation of more complete data. However, it is expected that in the next six months to a year considerable progress will be made toward understanding what goes on within a fiber in a dye bath. It may even prove possible to measure semiquantitatively the distribution of the dye within the fiber using radioactive tracers. The institute is now working on the synthesis of "tagged" acetate dyes and direct dyes for cellulose, having successfully synthesized a "tagged" acid dye for wool.

New Screen Print Drapery Fabric Announced

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio, recently announced it has solved the problem of printing on glass with the development of Fiberglas screen print drapery fabrics. Announcement of the fabrics which have good basic textile characteristics, including satisfactory wearing and cleaning qualities, soft hand and excellent color retention, follows three years of research and experimentation at the Fiberglas textile processing laboratory at the company's Ashton, R. I., plant.

The new printed fabrics are expected to find wide acceptance as material for draperies in homes, hotels, business establishments and offices and for public buildings and for tapestry-like draperies. The new Fiberglas print drapery fabrics will be available in quantity to decorators this Fall and it is anticipated they will be available on the retail level at the same time.

The new printed fabrics have characteristics of incombustibility; wrinkle-resistance to the extent that no ironing is necessary; soil resistance; ease of cleaning; permanent retention of shape; water repellent; good draping and hand;

Members and guests of the research advisory committee for the dyeing project of the Textile Research Institute, which met at Princeton, N. J., May 22 in the institute's laboratories. Front row, *left to right:* A. F. Cacella of T.R.I., J. M. Straley of Tennessee Eastman Corp., K. T. Schaefer of North American Rayon Corp., John H. Dillon of T.R.I., H. S. Lubs of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Jackson Woodruff of American Viscose Corp., Fred Traut of Globe Dye Works Co. and W. S. Barnard of T.R.I.

Back row, *left to right:* H. F. Kilguss of Apponaug Co., P. J. Choquette of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, H. J. White, Jr., of T.R.I., S. S. Rossander of Du Pont, E. W. Lawrence of Cranston Print Works Co., R. J. Andres of Du Pont, K. L. Turner of T.R.I., E. W. Rhael of Sandoz Chemical Works, P. B. Stam and J. H. Wakelin of T.R.I., and H. D. Evans of Pepperell Mfg. Co.

excellent light fastness; shrink, rot and mildew proofness, dimensional stability and decorative translucency.

The method of screen printing Coronized Fiberglas fabrics is known as the Hycar-Quilon method. This process of screen printing parallels the water-dispersion type resin-pigment systems now in common usage on cottons, rayons, nylons and others. In the Hycar-Quilon method, however, the resin aftertreatment have been chosen, after a thorough study of hundreds of commercially available resins and finishing compounds, as being the only combination which will give excellent wash fastness and resistance to crocking while still not impairing the wrinkle resistance, the drapability and incombustibility of a Coronized glass fabric. This method entails no serious deviation from standard screen printing techniques.

Fiberglas fabrics are prepared for printing in the Coronizing Department of the Ashton plant. The fabric is subjected to the 1,200° F. heat treatment which renders its fibers soft and pliable and permanently sets the crimp which gives it its wrinkle-resistance. At this point the fabric is given a very light coating of a cationic agent which serves as a lubricant and protective agent for the bare glass fabric during subsequent operations and which further prepares the surface of the fabric for acceptance of the printing paste.

The goods are then ready for printing on a standard printing table and with standard screens. The paste is a latex water dispersion which has the consistency of normal, workable pastes to which printers are accustomed. After printing, the goods require a 300° F. cure followed by a 15-second immersion and padding in a Quilon solution and a final drying at 250° F. To further enhance the hand of the fabric and entirely eliminate creasemarking, a soap scour in a dye beck or open-soaper is recommended.

Du Pont Offers Foreign Fabric Display

A collection of over 100,000 foreign fabrics of natural and synthetic fibers is being made available by Du Pont to the textile trade for its use. Gathered over a period of nearly 25 years by the Fabric Development Section of the Rayon Division, this group is believed to be the largest assembly of fabric samples in this country. Cataloguing has just been completed, with eight broad divisions and 59 subdivisions. It is intended primarily for use by mills and converters, to serve Du Pont customers and the textile market as a whole.

Fabrics are chiefly from European sources and include also important representation from China, Japan, South America, and other parts of the world. Many of the fabrics have been manufactured and sold commercially. Because of the comprehensive scope of the collection, its accessibility, and the ease with which a range of specific fabric types can be consulted, it is expected that this collection will be extensively used as inspiration for new fabrics—weaves, colors, and print designs.

It covers a wide variety of textile types ranging from sheerest dress fabrics, and men's and women's suitings to drapery and upholstery materials and heavier varieties of outerwear textiles. The eight basic groups are plain weaves, twills, satins, dobby weaves, metallics, jacquards, knits, and laces. Of the 59 sub-divisions, 17, for example, are under plain weaves, including such classifications as stripes, sheers, bengalines, and failles, suitings, crepes, and many others. Among the dobby weaves are such divisions as matelasses, velvet and other pile fabrics. There are several thousand novelty yarn samples in the dobby weave classification alone. Twill weaves have eight sub-divisions, jacquards have 12. The samples are mounted on cards for easy reference. Each sample is identified as to basic group and sub-division.

This comprehensive foreign collection was started by the fabric development section of the rayon division in 1927, about the time when rayon began to assume style importance. The work continued on an extensive basis until 1941. The greatest number of samples came from European services which supply to their subscribers swatches of outstanding new fabrics, at the time introduced in foreign collections. Other samples were obtained by Du Pont employees traveling abroad, and through other individuals and private collectors of foreign fabrics. Since the war important additions have been made to bring the group up to date. This collection may be seen by appointment with the Fabric Development Section of the Rayon Division, Du Pont Co., 11th floor, Empire State Building, New York City.

Report Cites South Carolina Advantages

It is possible to produce woolen and worsted fabrics in South Carolina at a lower cost per unit than in a Northern location, according to a new bulletin just published by the state research, planning and development board of South Carolina. The bulletin, written by James A. Morris, a native of Lawrence, Mass., who is now adjunct professor of economics at the University of South Carolina, declares "these cost advantages are not of a transient nature and their affect is just becoming apparent. As competition grows keener in the industry and marginal plants are forced to go out of business, small savings in cost will assume considerably greater importance."

The publication, entitled "South Carolina, a location for the Woolen and Worsted Industry," quotes and official of a large firm which recently opened a plant in the South, as saying "we came here to find out how our competitors in this area are underselling us." Various factors accounting for expenses in the production of woolen and worsted fabrics are discussed in detail and facts are cited to support the conclusions.

The large supply of native-born, intelligent, productive labor is called an important factor in the state's industrial development. "High productivity of employees has brought profits to many South Carolina industrial enterprises. The woolen and worsted industry may expect the same experience—in fact mills now operating in the state report unit costs per employee favorable to continued profitable operations."

Discussing plant and equipment, the report points out that the woolen and worsted industry has only recently begun to relocate and that many plants are "ill-adapted" to modern production methods. "A progressive manufacturer who builds a modern plant with a functional layout and installs modern machinery will be able to undersell his rivals due to greater efficiency of production. The time to make a change is the present while reserve funds are still available."

Figures are presented showing building costs for ten Northern cities amounting to 91.6 per cent of those in New York City while for five Southern cities they were only 77.2 per cent of those of New York.

The report indicates that Southern plants have been quicker to adapt technological developments than plants else-where. "The question as to why new processes may not be used in present locations arises and the answer is similar to that given in terms of new plants: inertia in old locations and the possibility of obtaining other cost savings in a state like South Carolina."

Discussing power and fuel, the author said that the woolen manufacturer considering South Carolina "can count on power rates which are among the lowest in the nation, a well inter-connected transmission system and, in addition, an increasing supply because of the great reserve of potential electric energy from undeveloped water resources. . . . Transportation costs, which constitute a large share of fuel costs, are quite low in this area." The report also says that "it can be shown that raw wool may actually be shipped more cheaply to South Carolina than to Boston." Tables are presented showing information about rail and highway routes as well as data about airports and waterways.

The water resources of South Carolina are cited as important factors for industrial relocation. "Surface waters, with usual, ordinary and inexpensive methods of treatment, can be processed to a high degree of purity suitable for industries requiring large quantities of pure water at low cost. In many areas, ground water can be obtained of such excellent quality that no treatment is required for industrial purposes. "In general, the natural surface waters of South Carolina are low in total solids, total hardness, iron, turbidity and color."

After pointing out that many wool operations involve the use of quantities of water which must be heated to desired temperatures, the report cites official records on temperature studies made in South Carolina by the U. S. Geological survey. "A leading official of a firm now operating a plant in this state," the report says, "estimates that this small plant will save $55,000 per year on water heating costs alone." The report concludes with a presentation of information on climatological data about the state and with a discussion of the stable tax structure which is recognized as being "friendly" to industry.

Weaving Accessories Are Patented

Among recent patents granted, according to Paul B. Eaton, are the following:

George F. Mack of Anderson, S. C., has been issued Patent No. 2,483,587 on a device adapted to be attached to a loom for making venetian blind tapes. By use of this device the two parallel tapes used for supporting venetian blind slats are woven together and then a portion of the warp threads are severed leaving other threads extending between the two parallel tapes for holding the venetian blind slats.

Patent No. 2,482,975 has been issued to H. B. Gosnell of Slater, S. C., and this patent discloses means for holding tension in the web or filling yarns in a loom when weaving fabrics. A great deal of difficulty has been encountered in weaving when for one reason or another the loom had to be stopped and then started again as it would permit the tension of the threads to ease up and when the loom was started up again would leave a defective place or "set mark", in the fabric. This device eliminates this difficulty by keeping the threads at a uniform tension.

Patent No. 2,488,148 has been issued to Henry A. Turner of Union, S. C., for a let-off motion for looms. This device is particularly adapted to be used with the let-off on a Draper loom. This invention provides means adapted to be associated with the present let-off to utilize the existing cam shaft on a loom as means for actuating the let-off and to eliminate the old type of connecting rod between the let-off and the rocker shaft of the loom.

Lowell Student Wins A.A.T.T. Prize

The American Association of Textile Technologists has declared M. Lakshminarayaniah as winner of its technical papers contest. The title of Mr. Lakshminarayaniah's paper is "The Application of Cellulose Ethers to Textiles on a Laboratory Scale."

This contest was established to encourage upper classmen and graduate students of textile schools to so organize their individual work beyond normal curriculum that they would be able to do some original investigation. An award was made at the annual commencement exercises of Lowell Textile Institute June 5.

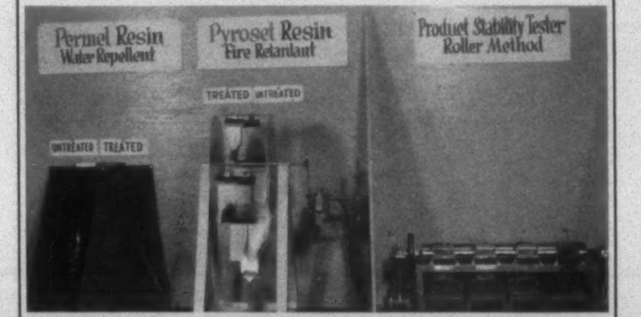
Foster To Honor Old-Timers

The 25-Year Club of the Foster Machine Company will hold its annual dinner and meeting at the Westfield (Mass.) Country Club June 23. At the meeting the 61 current members who have been associated with the company for 25 or more years will receive eight new men who reached the 25-year status this year. These new men will be presented their pins at the dinner and entertainment will follow. Collectively, these men represent 2,209 years of service with the company. James T. Hill, erecting foreman, with 51 years' service, is the dean of the group.

Gin Lint Cleaning Tests Scheduled

Tests of cotton gin lint cleaners will be run during the current season in all four major sections of the Cotton Belt, the National Cotton Council's cotton quality steering committee decided at its closing sessions in Memphis, Tenn., June 16. Steering Committee Chairman C. R. Sayre named a nine-member subcommittee to set up tests in the Southeast, the Delta, Texas, and California.

The steering committee also asked gin machinery manufacturers to conduct an all-out educational campaign among ginners on proper operation and maintenance of their machinery. The National Cotton Council will co-operate in the



Open house at the American Cyanamid Co. Stamford Research Laboratories—This display was prepared in order to present graphically the physical characteristics of Cyanamid resins used by the textile industry. On the *left*, water was dripped on the treated and untreated fabrics to show water repellency; in the *center*, samples of cloth untreated and treated with Pyroset resin were exposed to a flame; and on the *right*, stability of fabrics was illustrated visually.

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program by supplying ginners with a series of posters on the importance of proper temperatures, speeds, and amount of overhead cleaning during the ginning operation. Extension ginning specialists were commended for their programs to train ginners in better operation of machinery.

Expansion of the cotton clearing house service maintained by the Cotton Council was recommended by the committee. Members said that the service should arrange for bigger and more tests of new cottons when necessary. They especially urged the clearing house to abandon its previous position of reporting test results without comment, saying that results should be widely publicized to find new uses for the new cottons.

The entire matter of packaging cotton was reviewed by the committee. It was generally agreed that cotton should be packaged in accordance with the real value of the fiber inside the bale covers. A resolution called for the cotton advisory committee to adopt a formal research project on cotton packaging and such related problems as bale tie stains and big-ended and rolling bales.

The Cotton Council was asked to explore the need and potentials of supplying quality cottons to textile schools and to report to the committee at its next session. Prior to adjournment, the committee voted to hold its next regular meeting during the first week of August, the exact date and location to be determined in the near future.

May Cotton System Spinning Activity

The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announces that, according or preliminary figures, 23,101,000 cotton system spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 27, 1950. Of these 20,229,000 were consuming cotton, 1,229,000 were consuming other than cotton, and 1,643,000 were reported idle.

The total cotton system spinning spindle hours reported for the May, 1950, period amounted to 9,467 million, an average of 473 million hours per working day (based on 20 days). During May, cotton system spindles operated at 128.1 per cent of capacity (based on 20 days of 16 hours) compared with 127.8 per cent for April (based on 19 2/3 days of 16 hours).

Carded Yarn Spinners Note Increase

A sharp increase in sales volume during recent weeks has strengthened the technical position of carded cotton sales yarn spinners to a marked degree, the Textile Information Service reports. Since the middle of May stocks of yarn have been reduced by about one million pounds while the backlog of unfilled orders on spinners' books has risen steadily. During this same period weekly shipments by the mills had been stepped up to a rate in excess of weekly production figures.

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The information service report is based on a study of statistics compiled by the Carded Yarn Association for the four-week period covering April 29 to May 27. The association's figures included membership reports from about 1.4 million operating spindles. Comparative figures revealed that unfilled orders for the week ended April 29 were equal to 6.67 weeks' production and amounted to 4.81 times the actual stocks of yarn in inventories; for the week ended May 27, this backlog had risen to the equivalent of 8.02 weeks' production and 5.36 times the stocks on hand.

Inventories, including yarn made for future delivery against unfilled orders, were equal to 140.4 per cent of one week's output on April 29 and on May 27 were 149.5 per cent of a single week's production. The small net change in ratio of stocks to production is attributed to the fact that the slow but steady upward trend in inventories that had begun in early February was halted in mid-May and turned downward since.

Indicated ratio of sales to production showed more than 100 per cent improvement during the period, the service noted, while ratio of shipments to production has moved up from 98.4 per cent to 1.017 per cent. Production rate remained on a pretty even keel during the period with only a minor downward revision noted in comparative figures for the two individual weeks. In types made, there was also little change noted. For week ended April 29, 27.9 per cent of the week's production was knitting yarn, 53.1 per cent weaving yarn, and 19.0 per cent all others; for week ended May 27, the figures were 27.6 per cent, 53.4 per cent and 19.0 per cent respectively.

First Quarter Weaving Up Six Per Cent

Production of cotton broad woven goods (except tire cord and fabrics) amounted to 2,444,000,000 linear yards in the first quarter of 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is six per cent greater than the fourth quarter production of 1949. First quarter production of tire-cord and fabrics totaled 110,000,000 pounds, an increase of seven per cent over the 1949 last quarter. The greater part of this increase is due to increased output of cotton tire cord and fabric.

First quarter production of all groups of fabrics except towels, towelings and dish cloths showed an increase over that in the fourth quarter. The figures were based on reports from manufacturers weaving cotton fabrics over 12 inches wide and producers of cotton, rayon and nylon tire cord and fabric. All known manufacturers in the industry were canvassed, although firms operating about 18 per cent of the 379,347 looms in place failed to respond.

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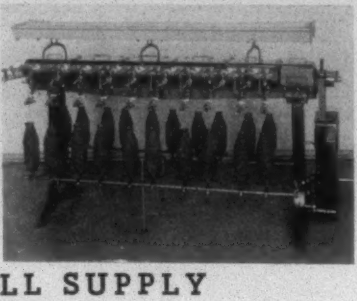

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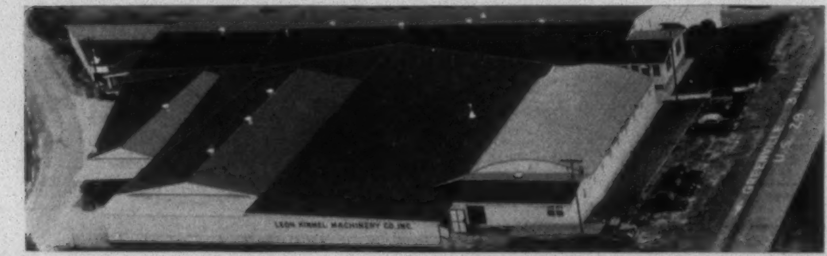

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Before Closing Down

—TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED—

PERSONALS

Robert H. Brown, sales manager for Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass., has been nominated for a three-year term on the board of directors of the American Society for Testing Materials, with official notice of election to be given the week of June 26 during the A.S.T.M. annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Brown's membership in A. S. T. M. dates from 1918, and his activity has been concentrated largely in Committee D-13 on Textile Materials, of which he has been a member for more than 25 years. He has served on several subgroups and is chairman of the subcommittee on atmospheric conditions and regain. He also serves on the D-13 advisory committee and was vice-chairman of the main committee from 1936 to 1942. His other professional affiliations include the Textile Research Institute and the British Textile Institute, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

E. Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte, N. C., president of the Carded Yarn Association, is a grandfather again. A daughter, Joy Draper, was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Dean Williams of Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Williams, a son-in-law of Mr. Fitzsimons, is connected with Cone Mills Corp.

Melvin O. Airheart, head of the air conditioning department of the American Viscose Corp. plant at Roanoke, Va., has been elected head of the Blue Ridge Section of the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society.

Millard White, formerly in charge of time studies and testing for Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala., has been promoted to assistant overseer of the spinning department. Herbert Simpson has succeeded him in the time study and testing job. William Curry has been transferred from assistant spinning overseer to assistant overseer of carding.

B. Grady Mullinax, who has been associated with Frank Ix & Sons Carolina Corp. at Cornelius, N. C., has joined Mooresville, (N. C.) Mills, Inc., as superintendent of weaving. He had been associated with Springs Cotton Mills and Judson Mills prior to taking the position at Cornelius.

Earl G. Bagley, assistant superintendent of Dixie Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga., recently won a clear majority over two opponents and a seat on the LaGrange City Council. He received 703 votes to the combined 630 total of his two opponents.

Neill M. Dalrymple has been appointed manager of the Fieldcrest towel mill at Fieldale, Va., it was announced June 11 by Harold W. Whitcomb, assistant general manager of Fieldcrest Mills. Mr. Dalrymple succeeds J. H. Lindsay, who asked to be relieved because of ill health. D. E. Simons, formerly assistant superintendent of the Fieldcrest Mill, has been appointed superintendent succeeding Mr. Dalrymple. In announcing the organization changes, Mr. Whitcomb said that they were to become effective immediately. Mr. Lindsay is being given a leave of absence until Jan. 1, 1951, after which, if his health permits, he will be assigned to other duties with the company in the North Carolina area. Mr. Lindsay became manager of the towel mill in September, 1949, when he was transferred there from Draper, N. C.

Walter A. Qualman, Jr., who at one time was plant superintendent for Peerless Woolen Mills, Inc., at Rossville, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of Stroock Mills at Newburgh, N. Y. Prior to joining Stroock last year Mr. Qualman was with Portland (Ore.) Woolen Mills.

Earl L. Clifford, who during his 30-year career in the textile printing and finishing industry was associated with Hartsville (S. C.) Print & Dye Works, has resigned as manager of Uncas Printing & Finishing Co. at Mechanicsville, Conn.

John F. Matheson, president of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, Inc., was presented the honorary degree of Doctor of Textile Science during commencement exercises this month at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Martin J. Lydon, 32-year-old professor and dean of students at Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute since 1948, will be the new school president when Kenneth R. Fox joins Burlington Mills Corp. in the near future.

Cason J Callaway, Jr., who has been associated with Callaway Mills Inc., sales agency for Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., for the past three years, is being transferred to Callaway Mills Co. as of July 24. Mr. Callaway is the grandson of Fuller E. Callaway, who founded the business.

James B. Lasley, plant manager of the Springs Cotton Mills' Grace Bleachery near Lancaster, S. C., has been elected president of the Catawba Lions Club.

James M. Bangle, former superintendent of the Proximity Plant of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., was honored recently at a dinner given by the Proximity Y Men's Club on Mr. Bangle's 75th birthday. He was presented with a lounge chair and an ottoman by the club and its guests. The program was highlighted by talks honoring Mr. Bangle by members of the club and special guests. John Scott, superintendent at Proximity, referred to Mr. Bangle's deep interest in people and his humanitarian works for the community. In speaking to the group, Mr. Bangle recalled that as a boy he helped to build the Proximity Plant, and that he started working at 70 cents a day. He called on the younger group of men present to train and prepare themselves for the best possible futures.

Arthur S. Davis, formerly superintendent of the American Waterproofing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has joined the textile dyestuffs sales staff of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Division, Sterling Drug, Inc. Mr. Davis is currently assigned to the headquarters plant awaiting field assignment. A graduate of the Lowell Textile Institute in 1940, Mr. Davis has previously been associated with the Ciba Co., Calco Chemical, Kenwood Mills, and Barbour Mills. He came to Cincinnati in 1947 to work for the Proctor & Gambol Co. He is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Dr. Thomas H. Daugherty, assistant director of research for Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, has been named director of research. He replaces Dr. Everett P. Partridge, who has been appointed director of Hall Laboratories, Inc., an associated firm in the Hagan Corp. group. Dr. Daugherty will be in immediate charge of research and development projects, particularly development work in the application of Calgon, which is extensively used in leather, paper and textile processing.

OBITUARIES

Isaac Andrews, 74, chairman of the board of Acme Loom Harness and Reed Co., Greenville, S. C., and owner of the Andrews Co., Spartanburg mill supply firm, died June 17. He was known as a philanthropist and sportsman.

Lyman A. Hamrick, 51, president of Paola Mfg. Co. and vice-president and general manager of Alma Mills and Musgrove Mills at Gaffney, S. C., was the victim of a boating accident June 16 on Lake Summit near Hendersonville, N. C. Also drowned was Clarence Reynolds, master mechanic at Paola Mfg. Co. Mr. Hamrick is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter, three sisters and one brother (Waite C. Hamrick, president and treasurer of Alma and Musgrove and treasurer of Paola).

William Healey of Greenville, S. C., textile engineer for Ralph E. Loper Co., died of a heart attack June 13 at Fall River, Mass. Mr. Healey had gone to Fall River to be a pall bearer in the funeral of George B. Sharples, Northern director for the company who had died a few days previously. Surviving Mr. Healey, who had been associated with the Loper firm 25 years, are his widow and four daughters.

Clarence Reynolds, 41, master mechanic for Paola Mfg. Co. at Gaffney, S. C., drowned June 16 near Hendersonville, N. C., as the result of a boating accident on Lake Summit which also took the life of Lyman A. Hamrick. Surviving Mr. Reynolds are his wife, a daughter, two sons, six sisters and three brothers.

Howard R. Whitehead, 69, long identified with the cotton textile industry, died June 13 at his home in Biddeford Pool, Me. Mr. Whitehead retired in 1935 after serving ten years as agent of the Pepperell Mfg. Co. plant at Biddeford. Prior to joining Pepperell he had been general manager for the old Western Reserve Cotton Mills in Georgia. He is survived by his widow, one son, one daughter and two brothers.

MILL NEWS

CLOVER, S. C.—The construction firm of A. K. Adams has submitted a low bid of $220,727 for the expansion of the main manufacturing building of American Thread Co. here. The job is expected to be awarded to the Adams company.

SLATER, S. C.—C. M. Guest & Sons, Greensboro, N. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of a slasher room for Slater Mfg. Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Work will be started July 1 by Daniel Construction Co. on the $4,000,000 fine combed yarn fabrics plant of Maverick Mills, which has headquarters at Boston, Mass. The new plant will be known as White Horse Mills and will contain some 30,000 spindles and 500 looms. The building, which will cover approximately five acres of floor space and have a full basement of about the same size, has been designed by Maverick's own engineering department. It will be windowless, humidity controlled, and will have glazed tile walls and fluorescent lighting. The management will begin employment of the approximately 400 necessary workers late this year. Daniel Construction expects to have the building substantially completed by December, by which time installation of machinery will begin.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Production of Orlon will begin soon in the May Plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. The $22,000,000 plant will have an ultimate production of 6,500,000 pounds of Orlon per year. Approximately 500 persons will be employed in the filament yarn unit, and another thousand workers in the staple unit, with a total weekly payroll of between $35,000 and $40,000.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Work has been started on a new $1,200,000 expansion project at Limestone Mfg. Co., a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., since September, 1947. Excavation is under way for the two-story addition to the north side of Plant No. 2, which will contain some 45,000 square feet of floor space and house 225 new looms. Last year a $2,000,000 improvement and remodeling program, including installation of new carding and spinning, fluorescent lighting and humidification, was completed.

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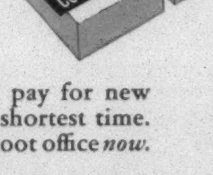

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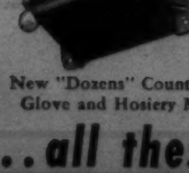
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